The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PRACTICAL LOVER.

I did not purchase for my bride
Rich jewelled rings and costly fans,
But what I thought would be her pride—
A set complete of pots and pans.

I would not win sweet Jennie's love
By golden gifts of magic power;
If she a proper wife would prove,
She would prefer some bags of flour.

I did not play with Jenny's heart,
Nor try to fix it were it fickle,
But sent, distrusting modern art,
A side of pork for her to pickle.

I did not give her rubies red,
To lend her raven hair relief;
But what would charm when we were wed—
A good supply of potted beef.

I did not wanton with her love,
That pined to nestle on my breast,
Just like a drooping, tired dove,
But sent a couch where it could rest.

I did not, when the moon was bright,
Take Jenny out for tranquil walks,
But took her—what would more delight—
A dozen each of knives and forks.

I did not send her flow'rets bright,
Whose brightness, ah! so quickly wanes,
But comfort in the darkest night,
A set of sheets and counterpanes.

And so at last our little store
Would furnish well an ivied cot;
But then—I should have said before—
She jilted me, and kept the lot.

ONE BY ONE.

BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going;
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one the duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future cares elate thee;
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one the griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee;
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain,
God will help thee for to-morrow
So each day begin again.

Every hour that flieth so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
When each gem is set with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

History Repeats Itself.

The following I find in a Sandwich Island paper which some friend has sent me from that tranquil far-off retreat. The coincidence between my own experience and that here set down by the late Mr. Benton is so remarkable, that I cannot forbear publishing and commenting upon the paragraph. The Sandwich Island paper says:

How touching is the tribute of the late Hon. T. H. Benton to his mother's influence: "My mother asked me never to use tobacco. I have never touched it from that time to the present day. She asked me not to gamble, and I have never gambled. I cannot tell who is losing in games that are being played. She admonished me, too, against liquor drinking, and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may have attained through life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence; and that I have adhered to it through all time I owe to my mother."

I never saw anything so curious. It is almost an exact epitome of my own moral career—after simply substituting a grandmother for a mother. How well I remember my grandmother's asking me not to use tobacco, good old soul! She said: "You're at it again, are you, you whelp! Now don't ever let me catch you chewing tobacco before breakfast again, or I lay I'll blacksnake you within an inch of your life!" I have never touched it at that hour of the morning from that time to the present day.

She asked me not to gamble. She whispered and said: "Put up those wicked cards this minute!—two pair and a jack, you numbskull, and the other fellow's got a flush."

I have never gambled from that day to this—never once—without a "cold deck" in my pocket. I cannot even tell who is going to lose in games that are being played, unless I deal myself.

When I was two years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a rule of total abstinence. That I have adhered to it and enjoyed the benificent effects of it through all time, I owe to my grandmother—let these tears attest my gratitude. I have never drank a drop from that day to this, of any kind of water.—Mark Twain in the December Galaxy.

A LOVE MATCH.

Somebody in solemn prose, has written that "the course of true love never runs smoothly." This authoritative sweeping assertion may be correct in the main. Yet it sometimes happens, however tortuous this current is generally, that the persistent stream finds its way to the light through greener fields and more pleasant places than this wholesale sentiment would seem to indicate.

During the pecuniary panic of '57, I recall to mind the incidents which form the basis of the following narrative, the romantic result of which is strictly truthful.

The father of Emily Walters was a thriving merchant, and the family lived in good style, up to and through the melancholy days of the mercantile crash mentioned, when so many hundreds of his class in the community found themselves financially wrecked. The daughter had been carefully educated, and she had never known a shadow yet to fall upon her path until the occurrences took place which are here narrated.

Charles Hemmenway, a young bank-clerk in Lombard street, had met Miss Emily in society a year previously, and became her suitor. The young lady was pleased with him, and came to love him. He proposed for her hand. With the consent of father and mother the latter given somewhat reluctantly, by the way—they were engaged. And young Hemmenway looked forward with high hopes to the time when he should be able to take the sweet girl to wife, and be able to support her in a manner equal to the social position she had thus far enjoyed in society.

But the disaster came. Hemmenway's employers, like hundreds of other hitherto prosperous bankers, were ruined. He was thrown out of employment, and found it impossible to obtain any for the time.

Six months after the crisis was past. Charles Hemmenway was still out of employment. His small store of ready means had been almost absorbed. He had hoped, long before to have been to get another start. But no opening offered, and he began to get uneasy and disheartened.

Old Walters had escaped from the disaster which had overtaken so many of his neighbors. His establishment was an old house; the firm was both rich and strong; and they had weathered the storm amid which so many others went down. But his business had been necessarily curtailed. He didn't want any new clerks. Indeed, he had, perforce, discharged several old ones. But young Hemmenway was too proud-spirited to ask any business favors at the hands of Emily's father. So he remained out of employment, expended his means, failed to find occupation, and finally began to get into debt.

Mrs. Walters watched him narrowly; for she not only did not particularly fancy the handsome young clerk, but she had in view another party, whom she preferred to acknowledge as her future son-in-law. At an appropriate opportunity she questioned Hemmenway as to his prospects. They certainly were anything but promising, in a pecuniary point of view. But of this Mrs. Walters had long since well informed herself, of course.

John Warton was a widower. But John Warton was rich. He was a member of the same church to which Mrs. Walters belonged; and was a favorite with the mother, though he was not quite old enough to be Emily's father. But John was not a bad "catch," except for the disparity of age between him and Miss Walters.

This last mentioned fact was rather a recommendation in his favor with Mrs. Walters; for hadn't John "sowed his wild oats?" Was he not from his age and experience a partner better suited for a young girl than a man premature in years, without an established character, and poor besides? Of course he was. At any rate he was so in the opinion of Mrs. Walters. And she was Emily's mother.

Now, who should know better what is right and proper, and beneficial to a daughter's weal, than her own mother? Surely as a general rule, no one on earth.

But Emily was affianced. She had been "engaged" for months to Charles Hemmenway. Well, what of that? Circumstances alter cases. No one could foresee the disaster which had fallen with such crushing weight on the mercantile community; and no one could answer for its consequences. The times had changed. Emily was growing older. Hemmenway was not getting richer. John Warton had solicited the hand of Emily in marriage—and of her mother.

As yet, Miss Emily had not been consulted in this, to her, rather important relation. When it was proposed, she most strenuously opposed the arrangement for many reasons. She loved Charles Hemmenway; she did not like Warton. She was bound to Charles in honor, for she was pledged to marry him. He was but three years her senior; John Warton was twenty-three. Charles was young handsome, and agreeable; the other had already begun to approach the "sere and yellow leaf" of age, and was not attractive in person at all. She did not fancy John Warton, any way; and she utterly refused to listen to any suggestion of the kind, in connection with him.

Still, Emily Walters was a very sensible as well as an obedient, good girl. Charles, unluckily, had no present means with which to support himself, to say nothing of a wife and family. And while his business prospects grew no better, very rapidly time flew by, and her father joined her mother in the crusade against Charles, and in favor of John's pretensions.

In the meantime, John Warton, making the most of his clear vantage-ground, became a very constant visitor at Mr. Walters' residence; and to the best of his awkward ability he made himself agreeable to Emily, in so far as she would permit it or accept his importuning attentions.

Charles Hemmenway's visits became less frequent than formerly. He could not but discern that his prospects of a union with the girl he devotedly loved, at length were rapidly waning. Emily might have been tempted possibly to have fled from her father's protection, and married Charles, had he hinted such proposal to her; and, for good or ill, she might, with him, have accepted the chances for her future. But her lover dare not propose this; and she saw, at last, that the match must inevitably be broken off.

While this thought was being forced upon her, and while the attentions of John Warton were getting to be daily more zealous, more importunate, and, for him, more hopeful in prospect, the parents of Emily Walters unitedly insisted that young Hemmenway's visits to their daughter must cease. This was a final and heart-crushing blow to the hopes of the lovers. But the decree that was thus to separate them had gone forth. It was peremptory. They sat alone together for the last time during their youthful years of love.

"It is hard to part from you, Charles," said Emily, amid her tears. "It seems but yesterday, so happily have passed the days and hours for two long years and more, when you offered and I accepted your pledge of love for me, and when we mutually promised to wed each other. I know your position, pecuniarily. I know how honest you are in purpose, how honorable you have been in all your acts. And I feel—oh, how keenly! the force of this blow, which now so cruelly separates us. But, Charles, it is our destiny!"

Her lover could not reply. He had no words with which he could consistently combat the determination of Emily's parents to bring their acquaintance to an end. He was powerless now.

"Does not this plan, after all," said Emily, "seem the best? Is it not better for me and for you? Let us wait. Let us hope. We are young. We can well wait for awhile. We must part for the present. I do not bring my mind to believe it, as you hint, forever."

A groan escaped her lover's lips, as he briefly responded, "Nay, Emily, do not deceive yourself in this. You are destined for another! Not for me!"

"I am aware of your fears. I know that my mother urges this. But as I now feel, Charles, I would rather seek my grave than become the wife of Mr. Warton. Do not doubt me, Charles. Have no fears, indulge in no speculations upon this score. Take courage, begin anew. Establish yourself in some honorable calling somewhere. Continue to be a man, as you have thus far shown yourself to me. And permit no adverse fortune to dampen the hopes that you and I will yet entertain, that we shall meet hereafter happily, when the barrier to our present intimacy shall have been removed by favorable fortune. Rely on me, Charles, as I will rely on you. But for a time, it is inevitable; we must be seperated. Wait and hope."

The young man had feared it would come to this. He knew that Emily had long been urged to discard him. And, notwithstanding her assurance now, he felt that this parting was to be final. He hoped, it is true, but it was against hope. He believed in Emily's truth and good intent. But he felt that she did not realize the power that her parents possessed over her.

And so he said, "Dear Emily, your words do not surprise me. I have long been prepared for the results of your parents' opposition to me. I can not control events. I am too poor, and too wretched in spirit now, to offer scarcely a word that might savor of resistance to this command on the part of those who have the right to control you for the present. I am grieved, but I will be resigned. I will 'wait and hope,' as you suggest. I trust that you have well considered the future, dear Emily. But, in all candor, let me tell you what must inevitably follow this act on your father's part. I see that it is but the beginning of the end, alas for me! But I am still powerless to avoid it, or prevent it. It is the design of your parents to unite you in marriage to John Warton. Sooner or later, this will be the result. And mark what I now say to you. It is but a question of time. If you live, you will be his wife; though he is more than twenty years your senior, and this idea may be very distasteful to you to-night."

"Oh, Charles! how can you suggest this possibility?" exclaimed Emily, warmly.

"I know it is at this moment disgusting, and you may experience astonishment at these words, dear Emily. And now farewell, until we may meet under more promising auspices for you and for me."

He kissed her, embraced her, and left her amid her tears. And, within five days, young Hemmenway took passage in a vessel to the West Indies. He at once found a situation in a shipping house, where he succeeded very handsomely in business for a time. He then went to Valparaiso, where he was still more fortunate, and where he remained some years.

The above events occurred in 1856 and '57. No communication passed between the parties for a long period. The summers came, and the winters passed away, year after year. And Emily reached her twenty-second birthday. John Warton had been a constant visitor in her father's family for three long years. John was a very respectable man, and his wealth increased as he grew older. The mother of Emily had been unremitting in her efforts to bring about the union between her daughter and this "exemplary man." And Emily at last yielded; and made John "eternally happy," so he declared, by finally becoming Mrs. Warton.

Charles Hemmenway's prophecy was thus fulfilled. Emily had never heard one word of her former ardent lover from the night he left London; and she did not know whether he was alive or dead, fortunate or unfortunate, married or single, happy or unhappy.

In the meantime the young man pursued the even tenor of his way, but never heard of Emily's fate during his long absence from home and kindred.

And so some seven years passed away. Emily had been a wedded wife five years, and was the mother of two blooming children. John Warton died, and left Emily heir to his handsome property, which proved ample for her generous support and that of the two little ones.

The blooming widow went to reside in a charming villa at Reigate, keeping herself aloof from society, and ignoring all advances she encountered from the opposite sex, although she still retained her beauty and was now a matured and elegant woman in every respect.

One morning in the early part of 1864, Mrs Warton was returning from a visit to her parents in London. She sat alone in the railway-carriage, until the train reached Forest Hill, where a gentleman, apparently thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, though somewhat older in fact, entered. She was attired in plain black, and a veil fell from her bonnet over her face. The gentleman was a stranger, and he did not observe her troubled countenance for a moment. Mrs. Warton thought she recognized him, however, and she threw aside her veil, to see what might be the effect, perhaps. As she turned toward him, he started, peered into her face anxiously, put out his hand, and earnestly exclaimed, "Emily, is it you?"

"Charles Hemmenway," responded the fair widow, "is it possible you have returned alive?"

"It seems like it!" he said, smiling.

And the two old friends were quickly in converse.

Emily's former lover had just returned from South America, where he had resided during the last four years, and where he had amassed a pretty fortune. He had now come home to enjoy it. He had only learned the day before that his Emily had became Mrs. Warton; that she was now a widow; and he resolved to seek her out, and learn whether he had "waited and hoped" sufficiently long to deserve the love he had sacrificed, for the time being, at her request.

He was still a bachelor, and he still felt as strongly devoted to his "dear Emily," as when, in the old bright days in her father's house, they lived only in and for each other.

We will not enlarge upon the details of the succeeding interviews between the now supremely happy lovers. Each was master and mistress of their own fortunes. And three months only elapsed from this happy meeting when Emily Wharton became Mrs. Hemmenway; and to-day they are living in the midst of plenty and happiness, upon a handsome estate in Surrey.

The City of Boston.

The London Times of Thursday, November 3, contains the following paragraph:

A bottle has been cast upon the shores of the West which presumes to throw some light upon the mystery enveloping the loss of the missing steamer City of Boston. Obviously, however, the relic must be received with reserve, especially as we are without any collateral evidence of its authenticity. On Saturday a bottle appears to have come in and been picked up on Cranstock Sands, two miles west of New Quay. On being opened it was found to contain four or five pieces of envelope, upon which the following names and words are written in pencil: "O. Jones, E. Williams." "Seth, a collision: 403 Greenwich street, New York." "Evan Evans, Cadinst, Landulle." "We are lost." "City of Boston—We are all sinking. Good-bye. I should like my." Written in ink: "Michael Jones, Caribboo House, 212 Fulton street, N. Y." There is some other writing in pencil, which correspondent thinks is Welsh. Upon the envelopes there are two postmarks also. One is as follows: "Ebenezer A., Jy. 4, '70;" the other ringed marked reads: "London, A. C., Jy. 5, '70." The derelict bottle bears evidence of having been many months in the water.

New Quay, here mentioned, is a small seaport in South Wales, in Cardigan bay, not far from the Parliamentary borough of Lampeter. Ireland lies between New Quay and the Atlantic.

A Singular Prophecy

The marriage of a daughter of the Queen of England with a son of the Duke of Argyll has brought out a number of curious particulars connected with the Campbell Clan, of which the Duke is chief. Perhaps the most curious of these is an old prophecy, in the following singular words:

When the mole shall reach the Mull; when the holly-tree near Inverary shall be destroyed; when a road shall be made throughout the country; when bells shall ring from a rock in Loch Fyne; when Strone Point shall be covered with woods; and when the Atlantic shall flow into Loch Fyne, then shall the Argyll Campbells be driven from Cantire, except so many as shall escape on a crooked and lame white horse.

If this prophecy be really ancient, it must, to those who first heard it, have appeared to promise a perpetuity of tenure; and yet, strange enough, nearly every one of these conditions has been fulfilled, or is likely to be. A ship-canal is projected, which will bring the waters of the Atlantic into Loch Fyne: Strone Point has been planted and is covered with woods; a high road has been completed throughout the country; the Loch Fyne rock has been quarried to make a *belfry* for the church at Inverary. As for the holly-tree, it is said that the grandfather of the present Duke insisted on an awkward bend being made in the road, on purpose to spare it; but its roots are now exposed and threatened by the tide. A large part of the Campbell possessions in Cantire, though not all, have passed into the hands of persons not bearing the name of Campbell. In the last few years moles have made their appearance in the peninsula of Cantire, where they were heretofore unknown, and are rapidly extending towards the Mull. Of the "white horse" clause we can offer no conjectural interpretation; but as the White Horse is the device of the House of Hanover, ingenuity may probably see in it some reference to the marriage of the Marquess of Lorne. We trust, in this case, that the words "crooked and lame" are to be taken in some figurative sense.—Wash. Patriot.

Modes of Living in Paris—Horse Meat as Good as Venison.

A young Bostonian, writing home to his friends under date of October 30, says in relation to his mode of living:

We have been lacking in nothing but butter, and I don't know when I have had so few troubles on my mind, and if this lasts much longer I shall positively grow fat. It seems that it is not Paris that is blockaded, but the rest of the world. What will the girls do for Paris fashions this winter? We pay ten sous apiece for eggs and lard is four francs a pound. We are to dine to-day on a roast sirloin of horse. Its odor fills the house, but the flavor of the meat is like that of venison.

The places of amusement are all closed, but on Sunday, the 22d, there was a concert and there has been a theatrical representation for the benefit of artists. We should like to look into the world around us, but no one is permitted to go up into the towers to see what is going on outside the walls.

A SCANDALOUS SHAWL.

Singular and Startling Developments.

(From the Oswego Palladium, 14th.)

In one of the most flourishing villages of this county there was a recent occurrence which merits chronicling. A dry goods merchant went to New York for stock, and among the articles purchased, brought home three shawls of a most remarkable pattern and unlike anything ever seen in the village. The consequence was a decided sensation among the ladies. The shawls were wonderful, perfectly lovely, of fine material, elegantly wrought and costly. They were of one pattern, but each of a peculiar color. One was of broad stripes of blue and white, another of scarlet and white, and the third of purple and white.

For the purpose of telling the singular, yet truthful story of those shawls, we shall improvise names instead of using real ones.

Mr. McGlural, the merchant, opened out his stock on Tuesday, and the fame of the shawls immediately spread. All the ladies in the village called at McGlural's to see and to admire them. Mrs. Fiskin, the banker's wife, went into ecstacies, and besieged "Fiskin, my dear," so vigorously, that on Thursday morning he capitulated, and Mrs. Fiskin had the purple and white shawl sent home. The news spread, and on Friday Miss Pouncer, the lawyer's daughter, carried off triumphantly the bule and white shawl.

Now, between Miss Pouncer, the lawyer's daughter, and Miss Grit, the miller's daughter, there was a long standing jealousy. The papas of both these young ladies were "well off," but Pouncer was liberal, and "rigged up" his daughter in the latest style, while Grit, an austere, close-fisted man, severe on dress and eloquent upon the ruin it had brought on the "sex," made Miss Grit's attempt to rival Miss Pouncer very laborious.

When Miss Grit and her mamma heard that Miss Pouncer had carried off the second shawl, they were consumed with jealousy, and immediately set to work to devise ways and means to secure the scarlet and white shawl. It was decided to beseech Grit after breakfast on Saturday morning, but their courage failed them, and Mr. Grit, having said grace after meat—departed uncoaxed. At dinner the attempt was to be made, *sure*, but Grit (for some unaccountable reason) did not come home to dinner. The good Mrs. Grit, moved by her daughter's tears and pleadings during the afternoon, at last consented to allow Angeline to buy the last of the coveted shawls without the consent of papa. Angeline immediately called upon McGlural and asked to see the shawl. To her dismay she learned that it was "sold this morning."

Who had bought it? was the next question. Mc. was disposed to be reticent, but finally told Miss Grit that her father had bought the shawl, and, undoubtedly, intended to surprise her.

Angeline was happy. She ran right home and told her mother. "Pa" came home to tea, but said nothing about the shawl.

"He thinks he's keeping it awful secret," said Angeline. "He don't intend to let me know it until I'm dressed for church to-morrow."

Sunday morning came, but to Angeline's surprise no shawl was forthcoming. She went to church dejected. Mrs. Fiskin was there in her purple and white shawl, and Miss Pouncer was there in her blue and white shawl, and the eyes of the whole congregation were upon them. This was bad enough, but worse was to come.

Immediately after the first prayer, who should come up the broad aisle but a buxom young California widow, the village milliner, and encased in all the glory of the scarlet and white shawl.

It is said that Mr. Grit experienced some difficulty in satisfactorily explaining the little circumstance to his family.

VARIETIES.

—New Haven decrees that only married men are to be policemen.

—The recent baby farming revelations in England have led to the formation of an "Infant Life Protection Society."

—A leading statesman says he never paid any attention to lies and slanders, because "five could be invented whilst he was disproving one."

—A family of children in Zanesville have been awarded three hundred dollars damages against a saloon keeper, who sold whisky to their father.

—A Minister once prayed: "O Lord, we thank Thee for the goodly number here to-night, and that *Thou* also art here, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

—"Why, Emily, how do you do?" "I'm very well, Julia. I celebrated my wooden wedding last week." "Why, I didn't know you were married. How did you celebrate it?" "By marrying a blockhead."

—The new winter muffs, it is said, are to have looking glasses inserted in the under side, which makes them very convenient. In the next style there will perhaps be apartments for rouge and lily white, with an automatic hair brush attached.

—We overheard an affectionate mother, while her daughter was relating how horridly she was frightened on the street, Wednesday, by reason of a gentleman sneezing most vigorously right behind her, condoling her daughter in this way: "He thought probably, my darling, that you was something to be sneezed at."

—The woman suffrage leaders in Massachusetts comfort themselves in this style: They take Governor Claflin's vote, 79,000; Mr. Chataway's vote, 46,000; and Wendell Phillips's vote of 20,000—all these candidates being friendly to woman suffrage—and adding them together they get a total vote of 145,000 in an aggregate of 150,000 votes cast.

—A painter named Leish recently committed suicide by throwing himself from a steamboat on the passage from St. Paul to St. Louis. He had deserted his wife and family at the former city, intending to go to Texas, but being seized with a remorse of conscience on the way, he gave his money to the clerk of the boat and jumped down between the wheels before any attempt could be made to prevent him

—In railroad cars the reason why they put locks on the stove doors, of course, is to "keep the fire from going out."

—A dancing master, in renewing his solicitations for patronage, wished to express his obligations for past favors, when the printer made him say, "Most respectfully offers his shanks."

—Adelaide Murdoch, sister of James E. Murdoch, the elocutionist, is about to lecture upon "Woman's Duties Incompatible with Female Suffrage."

—Two prominent attorneys of San Francisco have refused in turn a fee of $10,000 to defend Mrs. Fair, the murderer of A. P. Crittenden.

—Book canvassers may not be aware of the fact that a five cent revenue stamp is required to be attached to every signature in their books; the agreement to purchase being considered a contract.

—"Is my wife out of spirits?" said Jones, with a sigh, as her voice of a tempest gave warning. "Quite out, sir, indeed," was the servant's reply, "for she finished the bottle this morning."

—When a steady, well behaved young man is seen shaking hands with a pump, and bidding it an affectionate good night, there may be faint apprehensions that he has been "taking something."

—The heaviest young man in the county of Strafford, New Hampshire, resides in the town of Strafford, whose name is Isaac Foss, weighing four hundred and ten pounds.

—A death in New York, from hydrophobia, occurred on Saturday night. It was that of Lewis E. Beabeyt, of 154 Wooster street, a child of three years, who had been bitten on the 19th of August.

—The Chinese are not so anxious, after all, to come east. Several attempts have been made to induce them to engage as house servants in Boston and vicinity, but the San Francisco agents have in all cases reported that they have refused to come, except in colonies.

—Father—"Who's the pitcher in the Red Stocking base ball club?" Son—"Why Brainard." Father—"In the White Stocking club?" Son—"Pinkham." Father—"Who was the second President of the United States?" Son—"I don't remember."

—The French postage stamps now bear a figure of "Liberty," representing the Republic, with the legend "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." The foreign journals announce that after November 1, the stamps bearing the head of Napoleon III. would not be recognized in payment of postage.

—Dio Lewis advises people to pay their physicians a stated sum per annum for keeping them well, the sum to be decreased a given amount for every case of sickness. This is the rule among the "Heathen Chinee," and there is nothing to object to in it. It seemed to be based upon a strictly rational foundation.

—A few days since a resident of Wallingford Conn., missed from his fowls a fatherly old rooster, who had often made the crisp morning air ring with his crowing. Thinking that sowething had taken his chanticleer without leave, he set a trap one night, and on visiting it the next morning a large wild cat was found to be the thief, and next day an owl was caught in the same trap.

—A lady writer, in delineating the difference between French and Prussian women, says: "A French woman sobs and exclaims when bidding her lover farewell for the war, and then seeks her chamber in tears. A Prussian woman hugs him tightly with tears in her eyes, watches him until he is gone then turns within and comforts herself with a mug of beer and a substantial meal, after which she calmly goes to her work."

—Colonel Robert C. Forsyth, brother of the editor of the Mobile Register, died on Monday, 14th. Colonel Forsyth was a native of Columbus, Ga., participated in the Mexican war, moved to Mobile about fifteen years ago, and was for a long period local and commercial editor of the Register. Early in the war he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of artillery and stationed at Fort Morgan, where he remained on duty till that point was captured by Farragut's fleet. He was a man possessed of many excellent qualities of heart and mind, which commended him to the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. He leaves quite a large family to mourn him.

—The gigantic elm on Old Rainbow meadows, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, which has been the wonder and admiration of visitors for the last fifty years, is evidently going to destruction. It is now cleft to the roots, probably by some gale, and the top, a part leaning in one direction and a part in the other, indicates a speedy downfall. It is the largest tree in Hampshire county, and without a doubt in Western Massachusetts. It has long been celebrated for its size, measuring just below the branching of the limbs, nearly forty feet in circumference, and its destruction is to be regretted.

—The splendid spectacles of the aurora borealis gave rise to a most extraordinary scene at Caltanisetta, in Sicily. On perceiving the unwonted appearance of the sky, the inhabitants rushed out of their houses in wild dismay, trembling and shrieking. Some threw up their hands in despair toward the blood-red heavens, imploring mercy and forgiveness. Others leaped about the streets with violent gesticulations and cries of "The end is come!" or fell upon their knees, beating their breasts and confessing their sins loud.

—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph has the following: "The circus of the late lamented Col. Ames passed up Cherry street last evening. The horses, wagons and men were draped in deep mourning. It was certainly the first time such a company ever moved through our streets so silently, so gloomily. No brass band preceded it, and no shouts greeted it from the sidewalks. It passed to the fair grounds, where the horses and wagons are to be sold and the company disbanded. The murdered Col. Ames rests in Rose Hill Cemetery, and in a few days his company will be scattered to the four winds of the earth."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

SOME impudent scoundrel wants to know how many brother's-in-law GRANT has. The *Courier-Journal* says he has a thousand to its certain knowledge.

AN ignorant black man is in nowise different from an ignorant white man. Both will vote the Democratic ticket.—*Phila. Press.*

This is the explanation given for the recent Democratic victories in the South. Did all the darkies vote the Republican ticket in the North because they were intelligent?

THE axe is being sharpened for the victims in the Interior Department. Every clerk who believes in reform and honest government is to be removed to make room for some advocate of corruption. Lists of the doomed are already made out, and are in the hands of Mr. DELANO. He has studied the character of HEROD closely, and will prove himself worthy of his patron saint.

THE feeling of "goneness" that prevails in administration circles is being comically illustrated in GRANT'S strange Cabinet antics, the letters from his brothers-in-law and the soporific remarks of the "larned" pundits of the Radical press, who write so hopefully about the results of the late elections. Notwithstanding the factions are reaching longingly for each other's optics, Radical editors still persist in saying that they are living together as happily as kittens. That will do for a cool weather joke.

THE "colored persons" ought to feel highly gratified in view of the action of the War Department concerning J. W. SMITH, their representative at West Point. Although the Department fully believes that he gave a very wide currency to several very disrespectful lies about his superior officers, and indulged in the pastime of beating a fellow cadet over the head with a tin dipper, it gives him the benefit of a liberal stretching of the Fifteenth Amendment, and excuses his conduct.

SOME papers, not members of the Associated Press, are disposed to ridicule that Association. The facts are that all the leading journals of the country belong to and receive their telegraphic reports through that "monopoly," as it is sometimes called. Those who are not members, have not enterprise enough to become such; or, don't like to risk the amount of cash it requires, chiefly depend upon what is "cabbaged" from the early editions of the Associated Press papers. The matter is fully understood by the reading public, and needs no lengthy explanation.

IT seems strange, very strange, that all the leading papers from Maine to Texas, are members of the Associated Press and depend mostly upon it for telegraphic reports, when another company furnishes earlier and better news, and it costs nothing to join it. What a pack of dunces the leading newspaper managers of America must be—DANA of the *Sun* for instance, who gave one hundred thousand dollars to get the Associated Press news. DANA wasn't smart. He should have come to Pittsburgh; learnt how to print a first class paper without the telegrams of the "monopoly," and saved his hundred thousand.

HAD Congress removed political disabilities, and swept away all proscriptive legislation referring to the rebellion, the Missouri imbroglio would have been prevented. The true policy is for the present Congress to remove all such disabilities, and thus do away with this element of discord.—*Dispatch.*

We would remind our cotemporary of the old adage that tears are only wasted that are shed for spilled milk. The Radical party would not abrogate its prosciptive enactments, and liberal Republicans joined with the Democracy to accomplish the work. There can be no receding on the part of Radicalism now, and if there is it will do the managers no good. They tried the experiment of running the government upon despotic and proscriptive principles, and the result is they are beginning to meet with defeat. No kind of promises or professions will save them from utter demolition at this late day.

THE Republican press never tire of proclaiming frauds in New York city. The New York *Evening Post* puts it as follows:

The Tammany vote for Governor in this city yesterday, was 86,163; in 1868 it was 112,522. The reduction of 26,359, may be taken as the measure of the frauds prevented, &c.

But what was the Republican vote? The Loyal League vote was 35,757; in 1868 it was 47,728. The vote of the two parties was:

	Democrats.	Republicans.
1868	112,522	47,738
1870	86,163	33,585
Falling off	26,359	14,163

This proves if the falling off was the result of the repression of the fraud of repeating, the fraud was greater with Republicans than Democrats in proportion to the whole vote.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1872.

It is yet two years until the next Presidential election, and speculations and predictions in relation to its results may seem premature, but in view of the great political changes of the present year we cannot refrain from indicating what we deem will be the result of the election in 1872.

Political signs, if rightly considered, foreshadow pretty nearly future results. It will be remembered by the readers of THE POST, that almost a year ago we made up a tabular statement of the political complexion of the Forty-second Congress, which at the time was very generally republished throughout the country, and very flippantly sneered at by our Radical exchanges. By a comparison of that statement with the actual result of the late elections it will be found that we gave almost literally in advance the relative strength of the Democratic and Radical parties in the next Congress. We based our predictions upon the change of political sentiment that was then becoming prevalent throughout the country. The data for predicting the result of the Presidential election in 1872 is much more complete and reliable.

It is now pretty clear that there will be three parties in the field in 1872. GRANT will be a candidate for re-election beyond all question, but in all probability he will be the candidate of the minority faction of his party. The Democratic party will go into the fight perfectly united and strongly reinforced by recruits from the opposition. The parties will stand as follows: The Democracy, the Administration, anti-Administration. Who will carry the standard of the first and last named, cannot now be determined, but GRANT will, of course, be the champion of his own policy. Time will demonstrate the following to be very nearly the actual result of the contest when the electoral vote is counted:

STATES AND ELECTORAL VOTE.

States.	Democratic	Administration.	Anti-Adm'n.
Alabama	8		
Arkansas	5		
California	5		
Connecticut	6		
Delaware	3		
Florida	3		
Georgia	9		
Illinois			16
Indiana	13		
Iowa		5	
Kansas		3	
Kentucky	11		
Louisiana	7		
Maine		7	
Maryland	7		
Massachusetts		12	
Michigan			11
Minnesota			4
Mississippi	7		
Missouri	11		
Nebraska			3
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire		5	
New Jersey			7
New York	35		
North Carolina	9		
Ohio			21
Oregon	3		
Pennsylvania	26		
Rhode Island		4	
South Carolina		6	
Tennessee	10		
Texas	6		
Vermont		5	
Virginia	11		
West Virginia	5		5
Wisconsin			
Total	201	50	87
Total Electoral Vote			338
Necessary to a Choice			170
Democratic Majority			34

DEATH OF SENATOR WATT.

The death of the Hon. W. W. WATT, State Senator from the First District of Philadelphia, will leave the Senate in rather a peculiar condition politically. It is doubtless well known to the many readers of THE POST that the Republicans have one majority in the Senate, and that that majority on more than one occasion has been very hard to control. Senator WATT was one of those outspoken, decided men who was so entirely independent of party control that he frequently refused to be driven under the sting of the party lash, and while he was a thorough-going Republican, considered that his duty to the State and his constituents was paramount to any suggestion of mere party dictation. In his death the Senate loses a useful member and his constituency an energetic representative.

The more interesting question, politically, is as to the effect of his death, which involves, possibly, not only the organization of the Senate, but may possibly involve the redistricting of the entire State.

Section Twenty of Article 1st of the amended Constitution of 1838 reads as follows: "When vacancies happen in either House, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

The present Speaker of the Senate, holding over, is General HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county, well known to all Democrats as a very decided partisan. It is said that, owing to the fact, that the district is largely Democratic on a fair poll, he will decline to issue his writ of election to fill this vacancy. If he does, the Senate will remain as present organized under his Speakership, judging from the precedent as established by ex-Senator PENNY when speaker of the Senate a few years ago, when there was a tie between the political parties. Under the ruling of the then speaker, Mr. PENNY, the organization remained as on the preceding adjournment, and it was not until the election of Dr. SINCLAIR, of the Indiana District, after three months elapsed, that the dead lock opened, an organization effected and the real business of the Senate proceeded with. If, however, Senator WHITE has a true realization of his position as a Senator, he will at once issue his writ to fill the vacancy, a Democratic Senator will be elected, a Democratic organization be effected, and for the first time in many years, the Senate of the State will at least be freed from Radical domination.

THE NEW PARTY.

The political pulses of Washington and New York are greatly excited over the probable formation of a new political party in opposition to the administration of President GRANT. When we take into consideration that the journal which takes the lead in this new movement is the Republican organ of GRANT'S own State, the movement possesses more than ordinary significance.

The standing and influence of the Chicago *Tribune* in its own party, reduces it to a certainty that it will carry with it the State of Illinois against the President, not only for renomination, but for a re-election. Even had GRANT indulged in any hopes of re-election after noting the result of the October and November elections, the defection of the State of Illinois would utterly blast them.

Just what policy this new party is going to pursue has not yet transpired, and probably will not until after the assembling of Congress. FORNEY has already become despondent, and believes this new move of the disaffected Republicans to be so formidable as to put in doubt the re-election of GRANT in 1872. There can be little doubt of it in the minds of thinking men. The great unpopularity of his administration is only just now becoming apparent.

The cohesive power of plunder, party fealty, and similar causes have heretofore operated in smothering the complaints of the disaffected, while the wiser men of the party have earnestly advised with the President to shape his course of administration more in consonance with the former settled policy of the government. But he has been blind, perverse and obstinate, listening to hot headed bigots, instead of men of capacity. The wholesale decapitation of the friends of Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ and the forced withdrawal of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet broke the camel's back, and henceforth it is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. PANDORA'S box has been opened, and all the political doctors in the Republican party have not antidotes enough to counteract the evils that will take wings and fly out of it.

The central idea of the new party will be to prevent the re-election of President GRANT in 1872, and the complete overthrow of the dangerous and bigoted leaders by whom he is surrounded and advised. It will also seek to go back to the earlier days of the Republican party, when it did at least profess to have some principles worthy of being carried out; to the time when it announced in its platform the great fundamental theory of our government that National Union and State Sovereignty, were indispensable and essential to the perpetuation of free institutions and a constitutional government.

SCHURZ, COX, BROWN, TRUMBULL and various other Republican leaders, who have always been acknowledged to be the possessors of the brains of the party, will lead the new party. Senator TRUMBULL will doubtless first definitely announce the policy of the new party from his place in the Senate. It will take but a short time for the two wings of the party to array themselves under their respective banners, and then the fight will begin in earnest. And, if we are to judge from what we saw and heard in the Missouri campaign, there will be an unmasking of administration enormities, that will utterly confound the people, or at least that portion of them who have heretofore confided in its honesty.

QUITE an interest in the election to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of the late W. W. WATT, is already excited in political circles, as it will determine the political complexion and organization of that body. At the late election the District was carried by LEEDS, Radical candidate for Sheriff, by 389 majority, and by BEATTY, Radical candidate for Receiver of Taxes, by 233 majority. On the other candidates the Democrats carried the District. The result was governed by purely local and not political causes, on the county ticket.

CREELEY, independent Republican, whose main support came from the Democracy, carried the First Senatorial District by 4,244 majority. In 1868, Col. FLORENCE, Democratic candidate for Congress, carried the District by 1,150 majority. The actual Democratic majority that may be relied upon, calculating from the vote of the past two years, will be about 1,500, and when Speaker WHITE orders an election, the public may count upon seeing a Democrat elected Senator. We see it announced that he does not intend to issue the election writ until after the assembling of the Legislature. The reason for this action we are unable to perceive. Mr. WHITE was the cause of the celebrated "dead lock" in the Legislature some years ago, when he was a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. Will he now, as Speaker of the Senate, inaugurate another by keeping that body a tie in not issuing the election writ?

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The grave events of the past few days have aroused Europe—nay the entire world, to the actual situation of military and political affairs. It would seem that the heretofore prevailing neutrality of the other great powers who have been watching the contest between France and Prussia, cannot be longer preserved. The decisive tone of the Imperial Cabinet of St. Petersburg would indicate that the wily monarch of the North has all along been preparing to enter the struggle at the opportune moment.

If there has, indeed, been no direct arrangements between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, relative to an alliance for the control of European affairs their diplomatic intercourse has been marked with that *finesse* that carried with it as much force as a definite understanding. Her movements and attitude can no longer be misunderstood. She has been ready to aid Prussia by pouncing upon Austria, whenever the latter power should betray a disposition to interefere in the Franco-Prussian struggle.

Perhaps the attitude at present assumed by Russia has been precipitated by a different train of circumstances than that anticipated by the Cabinet of the Czar. Certain it is that the gauntlet has been thrown down without any apparent cause, the full force of which is only approximately understood by those who are conversant with the diplomatic scheming of the two great Northern Powers. None of the neutral powers of Central and Southern Europe have shown a disposition to interfere, and yet Prussia shows unmistakable evidences of entering the contest in a more formidable manner than by diplomacy.

The cause of this, we opine, can be traced to Paris. Within the past fortnight the situation has been growing critical in front of Paris for the Prussian forces. At the same time it is evident that the sympathies of Austria have really been with France from the first, and that she looked to the latter power for protection against the encroachments of a powerful German Empire upon her territory. Austria is weak but at the same time her statesmen are wise enough to avoid a conflict of arms as long as any doubt hangs about the final result. Should the Prussian forces have been driven from in front of Paris and toward the Rhine, Austria would have found excuses long ere this to have joined her fortunes with France.

All this was patent to the far-seeing statesmen of Prussia and Russia, and they have been prepared for a contingency which is now in actual danger of happening, so that it is more than probable that if the battalions of King WILLIAM are ever forced to retire across the borders of the Rhine, they will be accompanied by the troops of the Czar of all the Russias.

Should either Russia or Austria make armed interference, it will be the signal for all Europe to take up arms at once. Not a single power of note will escape the ordeal, and all the smaller ones will suffer from the horrors of a general European war, to a greater or less extent. The causes of quarrel, and which of the parties are in the right, will all be swallowed up in the grand and mighty results of the contest.

It is clearly the intention of Russia and Prussia to revise and modify the map of Europe. Against this revision the rest of Europe will combine, as their own safety and future power depends upon it. France will find allies, not so much because the other powers care for the preservation of French nationality intact, as they care for their own territorial and political integrity.

Vienna and London are already agitated, and not only Austrian but English diplomats will find coolness, caution and prudence to be invaluable guides in the immediate future by which to shape a course that will lead to the solution of pending questions without resort to the dread arbitrament—a general European war. There is but little time, however, for speculation either one way or the other. The war, as it is now being carried on in Europe, will either shortly cease and all the questions it involved be settled by diplomacy, or all Europe will shortly be involved in the struggle.

The gravitation of the various minor European powers will be a matter of convenience and individual interest. England, though she is isolated from the rest of Europe, cannot escape from the general conflict, if it takes place, but will be impelled by every motive to take a prominent, if not a leading part, therein. Even if the English Cabinet should stand out for neutrality, almost at the sacrifice of national dignity and certainly of national and warlike prestige, her people will compel a participation—for wars, with all their destructiveness, sometimes become essential to the *status* of a nation although, it is but indirectly interested in the cause that originally led to a resort to arms.

In the event of a general European conflict, we may expect to see England, Austria, Belgium, Italy and Turkey forming an alliance with France and ostensibly espousing her cause, but in reality fighting out political problems of their own, which have long been held in abeyance, or discussed only through diplomatic channels. On the other hand, we will see Russia and Prussia standing together, while the German States of the South and the other minor powers of Europe will drift in whichever direction that promises them the greatest national security.

Under any circumstances Turkey must stand in opposition to the Russian alliance, for there has long been a standing menace from the latter power against her territorial integrity, before which she dare not quail, especially in the face of an opportunity to assure the future by forming an advantageous treaty of alliance with such powers as are alone able to make head against the great giant of the North.

A general European war will be a new war, and in the event of its occurrence, we predict will give the world a new race of military leaders, and WELLINGTONS and BONAPARTES now undreamed of will guide the helms of the nations over the stormy waves of battle.

Not only will Europe, but the whole world be more or less involved in the impending conflict, while some of the nations of the Western Hemisphere may actually be drawn into the seething vortex of battle. Already we have measurably felt the anticipative effects of it in the great money center of the continent, and the pulses of finance and commerce begin to beat fitfully. What the final result may be, none are wise enough to predict with any degree of certainty.

SOLDIER'S MONUMENTS.

We notice that the "CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL" Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boston, has entered its protest against the expenditure of $75,000 or $100,000 for the erection of a Soldier's Monument on Boston Common, by the City Council there, and claims that while there are so many veterans and soldiers, widows and orphans in actual need of the comforts of life, such a sum of money can be more appropriately used in making them comfortable and relieving their needs, than in raising piles of marble to commemorate the unhappy civil strife through which we so lately passed.

We cannot but admire the sound judgment of the members of this organization. While no man can go further than we in paying homage and gratitude to the memory and deeds of our noble soldiers who fell in battle, or are left armless or legless to struggle through life, we always felt that that gratitude should take a more substantial shape than the mere expenditure of money in the erection of monumental piles, which, with all their high sounding inscriptions and labored epitaphs, do not speak half as much as a single tear dropped by the widow or orphan of the patriot dead.

Polished spires of "pale, cold marble," will neither feed the hungry nor clothe and shelter the naked, while the money they cost will do both. To be remembered and his deeds and sacrifices cherished in the hearts of his grateful countrymen, is a prouder memento to a fallen soldier, than the richest mausolem that ever enclosed the imperial dust of the haughtiest monarch of the East.

Instead of expending such vast sums of money, which at best but prolong the memory of a strife that we would all gladly blot from the tablet of remembrance, let it be used to procure the comforts of life for those who sacrificed so much for their country, and are now in want, or are unable to provide for themselves, and in the erection of schools and asylums in which to care for and educate those who survived and depended upon the noble band of heroes, whose names lengthen out the muster roll along "the dusty road of death."

There are thousands who sacrificed all at the call of their country, who gave up father, husband and protector to be mowed down by the firey scythe of battle, left almost dependent upon the world's charities who would gratefully appreciate such a mark of substantial gratitude, but who would grow blind and faint of Hunger, looking at shining and unsentient monuments, though their capitals nestled among the highest clouds of heaven, and their carved pilasters were studded with all the gems of Ormus and the Ind.

ONE of the DENT'S, a brother-in-law of GRANT thinks it best to deny that he had any communication with the President at Long Branch, on the MCGARRAHAN swindle. So did CORBIN another brother-in-law deny he ever had any understanding with his distinguished relative on the matter of the gold speculation. The fact, is, the public don't believe any of the family.

THE Illinois delegation in the next Congress will consist of six Democrats and eight Radicals. Of the latter, four have been returned by majorities less than two thousand, and three by majorities less than one thousand. One of these two years ago, was elected by a majority of fifteen thousand; another by seven thousand, and the other two by nearly two thousand.

THE official majority in Delaware for PONDER, Democrat, for Governor is 2,473, and for BIGGS, Democrat, for Congress, 2,434.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin*, (Republican,) referring to the Missouri election, says:

In Missouri, BROWN, the liberal Republican candidate for Governor, appears to be elected, with probably a majority of the Brown candidates for Congress and the Legislature. The President has made nothing by casting his influence against public sentiment, except to satisfy a few politicians, whose help he may want to secure renomination. During the latter part of the canvass Brown's opponents appeared to be as much in favor of general enfranchisement as himself. The fact is, no State can afford to exclude a large class of its population from equal civil right. The Republicans have repealed the exclusion as against one class, on account of color, and it is only consistent for men like Gratz Brown to insist on repealing it as against another class, on account of participation in secession. The law of disfranchisement in Missouri has operated most severely on citizens of intelligence and property holders, the most substantial men in their neighborhoods often, who have been prevented from taking part in public affairs; while men of less character and value, unscrupulous enough to swear away their legal disqualification, have pushed forward impudently, to the public detriment. Brown and his party believed this ought to be ended, and have made a successful fight on that platform.

OUR gifted President has decidedly fallen out of the good graces of the organs of his party. Among others, the N. Y. *Evening Post* sneers at the proposition made by Messrs. MARVIN and BLOOD to present him, as well as General SHERMAN and General MCCLELLAN, with a set of mathematical instruments and a library worth $75,000. It hints that he would not know what to do with the books, except to sell them to a second-hand dealer, and suggests that it would be much more agreeable to him to receive the $75,000 in hard cash. The *Post* forgets that General GRANT has never been known to refuse a gift of any kind whatever, and has rewarded some of the givers with the best offices at his disposal. Messrs. MARVIN and BLOOD know what they are about, and there is no doubt they will manage their business with proper discretion.

THE *Kansas Tribune* relates that two persons passing out of Lawrence on the Galveston road were struck with the beauty of the town.

"Whose place is that?" said one of them.

"That is the lordly residence of Major GEORGE A. REYNOLDS. Cost thirty thousand dollars."

"What is his business?"

"Indian agent."

"What is his salary, and how long has he held office?"

"Two years, at fifteen hundred dollars a year."

"What did the honest fellow do with the rest of his salary?"

"Started his brother and two other honest men in business."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Tribune* says:

Dr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, expresses the opinion that the prosecution of Roderick R. Butler, Congressman-elect from Tennessee, for dishonest practices toward the Government pensioners and the Pension Bureau, will not be abandoned, and also that all the papers necessary are now in the hands of the Attorney General, who will instruct the District Attorney here to proceed with the prosecution as soon as Mr. Butler arrives. The Commissioner says he shall have all his witnesses ready when called for.

It is all a sham. The idea is to get up a bogus investigation to "whitewash" this carpet-bagging pension forger.

BEAST BUTLER'S plan of getting up a war with England to keep the Radicals in power, does not go down very well with some of the organs of that party. The Philadelphia *Record* says:

Indeed, General Grant would show himself utterely without the gifts of the statesman, whatever may be his talents as a soldier, did he fail to see how the European complications may be used for pressing upon England a claim whose justice she must admit, though, like many other debtors, she postpones payment. General Butler, who generally keeps at least one eye open to what is ahead, has lately made an audacious and somewhat imprudent speech, in which he declares that the administration must settle the Alabama claims forthwith, in order to secure the credit which this triumph would give it before the people. We think the people want two things—first and foremost, relief from burdensome taxes and a decent attempt at revenue reform; secondly, the settlement of the Alabama claims. The last item can never take the place of the first; and, in truth, both could be secured without trouble by honest and able statesmen.

AT a meeting of the Newark Board of Trade, held the other evening, a resolution was introduced as follows:

Resolved, That the giving away of one hundred and eighty-two millions of acres of the public lands to railroads by the government has created a dangerous precedent that should cease, and it is the opinion of this Board that public lands should be disposed of only to actual settlers.

Action in the matter was postponed for a future meeting.

THE Chicago *Times* says that GRANT is about Pennsylvania to save Radicalism. For the same purpose is BUTLER going to war with England. *The Chicago Tribune* is going for free trade, the *New York Tribune* is going for protection, and Radicalism itself is going—to the devil. Going, going, almost gone.

THE official announcement of the vote of Iowa for the Secretary of State gives the following as the aggregate vote: Republican, 101,938: Democrats 60,505; Republican majority, 41,433.

HON. CHARLES J. FAULKNER is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate in West Virginia. As a gentleman and statesman, he stands among the foremost.

APPEAL TO THE AUTUMN WIND.

Stop, O wind,
You are blowing my beautiful things away;
You toy with the landscape over much;
The gorgeous beauty of yesterday
Is tattered and torn by your reckless touch.

Cease your spoil,
The willows there by the meadow brook,
That softened and toned with pallid green
The golden beach in the misty nook,
And the crimson maples that flamed between.

Stripped and lone,
Are seen to-day through the hazy air,
The glory that blazed beyond them gone;
The broiderie fit for a prince to wear,
In shreds to the brooks and marshes thrown.

Right on your way
The tapestried walls of the hills you cross:
Leaving us weeds of sodden gray,
And the sobbing rains to mourn our loss,
Tossing like dross our wealth away.

On with your work,
The children out in the shattered bowers
Snatch gleaming shreds from the billowy rock,
Which flush and wither, like Hope's fair flowers
That Autumn can never bring us back.

Over earth's graves,
You've scattered the gems from Autumn's crown;
Aye, in soft folds o'er each silent bed,
You've shaken the glorious broiderie down
From earth's palace walls to wrap our dead.

LOVE SONG.

BY. W. L. SHOEMAKER.

"Do I still love you?" Ask the bee
If he still loves the flower;
And of the flower demand if she
Loves sunshine and the shower;
And ask the bird if still he loves
The joy that summer brings,
Soft airs, blue skies, and leafy groves
That listen while he sings.
If bee and flower and bird say "Nay,"
Then my love's false and fled away.

"Why do I love you?" Ask the sea
Why it adores the moon;
And ask the queenly rose why she
Dotes on the month of June:
And ask the sun-flower why she turns
Her bosom to the sun,
And all the dark night fondly yearns
For her beloved one.
If sunflower, rose and sea reply,
"We do not know," no more know I.

Ah, who the secret source can tell
Of love that long endures?
The charm is undefinable,
That draws my soul to yours:
I only know that still my love
Is centred all in you,
As constant as the stars above,
And pure as morning dew.
Enough, though hid the cause may be,
If I love you—and you love me.

—Home Journal.

[From the Atlantic Mouthly, for December.]

THE PRAYER-SEEKER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Along the aisle where prayer was made
A woman, all in black arrayed,
Close-veiled, between the kneeling host,
With gliding motion of a ghost,
Passed to the desk and laid thereon
A scroll which bore these words alone,—
"Pray for me!"

Back from the place of worshipping
She glided like a guilty thing:
The rustle of her draperies, stirred
By hurrying feet, alone was heard;
While, full of awe, the preacher read,
As out in the dark she sped:
"Pray for me!"

Back to the night from whence she came,
To unimagined grief or shame!
Across the threshold of that door
None knew the burden that she bore;
Alone she left the written scroll,
The legend of a troubled soul,—
Pray for me!

Glide on, poor ghost of woe or sin!
Thou leav'st a common need within:
Each bears, like thee, some nameless weight,
Some misery inarticulate,
Some secret sin, some shrouded dread,
Some household sorrow all unsaid.
Pray for us!

Pass on! The type of all thou art,
Sad witness to the common heart!
With face in veil and seal on lip,
In mute and strange companionship,
Like thee we wander to and fro,
Dumbly imploring as we go.
Pray for us!

Ah, who shall pray, since he who pleads
Our want perchance hath greater needs?
Yet they who make their loss the gain
Of others shall not ask in vain,
And Heaven bends low to hear the prayer
Of love from lips of self-despair;
Pray for us!

In vain remorse and fear and hate
Beat with bruised hands against a fate,
Whose walls of iron only move,
And open to the touch of love,
He only feels his burdens fall
Who, taught by suffering, pities all.
Pray for us!

He prayeth best who leaves unguessed
The mystery of another's breast,
Why cheeks grow pale, why eyes o'erflow,
Or heads are white, thou need'st not know.
Enough to note by many a sign
That every heart hath needs like thine
Pray for us!

THE CURSE OF DIVORCE.

A Saddening Scene—A Mother Parted from Her Children.

(From the Davenport Democrat.)

Husband and wife, for some twenty years lived together Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Barrows; children born unto them and under their protecting care grew up, Louise to the age of 17, Inez to the age of 15, Eliza to the more tender age of 9. For a long time, for what we or the dull world knew to the contrary, the union was happiness, the household peace. Latterly, however, things went awry; and, after a series of connubial infelicities, the origin or duration of which we know not, resulted in a divorce being granted the wife, *a vinculo matrimonii*, by the District Court in May last. Without discussing the causes, bearings, or moral deflections of this case, suffice it to say, certain properties pertaining to the family homestead were adjudged to the wife, and the care and protection of the children to the husband. Possession of the children had not been obtained by him at the opening of the November term of the same Court this week. Yesterday Judge Richman issued a mandate requiring the mother to deliver up the children, their clothing, their books, &c., to the father, without hindrance; and placed it in the hands of the Sheriff. Deputy Feid, the father, and one or two others, went to the family residence last evening about 4 o'clock, and made the unpleasant demand. The object of the mission was explained. The mother, dumbstricken with anguish, and yielding to the supremacy of the law, smothered her deep grief within a breaking heart; the daughters, refusing to be taken from the maternal bosom, gave vent to the wildest and most passionate grief, protesting their abhorrence of the proceeding. But law, which sees no tears and heeds no agonizing cries, must be vindicated. The officer, sad at heart, performed his duty; the ties of human life and maternal communion were snapped—daughter and mother, agonized beyond the power of pen to depict, were separated—the latter taken away, pehaps forever. The youngest was not to be found. The father and the two eldest left the city last night by boat; the daughters, unwilling prisoners, bowed down with blighting grief, to go among strangers, out into the world—God knows where!

It may have been for the best. The bearings of the case we know not; but what a dismal, soul-sickening, heart-rending picture in social life it is! Marriage vows, solemnized before God; years of happiness; pledges of affection; ripening daughters; false steps, perhaps; dissensions, crimination, the law courts, husband, children torn from the maternal psesence, separation, hatred, curses, and beyond all that and more like that—what?

Mark Twain's Wonderful Watch.

My beautiful new watch had run eighteen or nineteen months without losing or gaining, and without breaking any part of its machinery or stopping. I had come to believe it infallible in its judgments about the time of day, and to consider its constitution and its anatomy imperishable. But at last, one night, I let it run down. I grieved about it as if it were a recognized messenger and forerunner of calamity. But by and by I cheered up, set the watch by nuess, and commanded my bodings and superstitions to depart. Next day I stopped into the chief jeweler's to set it by the exact time, and the head of my establishment took it out of my hand and proceeded to set it for me. Then he said: "She is four minutes slow, and the regulator must be pushed up a littie, and so, while I danced around him in anguish, and beseeched him to let the watch alone, he calmly and cruelly did the shameful deed. My watch began to gain. It gained faster day by day. Within the week it sickened to a raging fever, and its pulse went up to a hundred and fifty in the shade. At the end of two months it had left all the time pieces of the town far in the rear, and was a fraction over thirteen days ahead of the almanac. It was away into November enjoying the snow, while the October leaves were still turning. It hurried up house-rents, bills payable, and such things, in such a ruinous way that I could not abide it. I took it to the watchmaker to be regulated. He asked me if I had ever had it repaired. I said no, it had never needed any repairing. He looked a look of vicious happiness and eagerly pried the watch open, then put a small dice-box into his eye and peered into its machinery. He said it wanted cleaning and oiling, besides regulating—come in a week. After being cleaned and oiled and regulated, my watch slowed down to that degree that it ticked like a tolling bell. I began to be left by trains, I failed all appointments, I got to missing my dinner; my watch strung out three days' grace to four and let me go to protest; I gradually drifted back into yesterday, then day before, then into last week, and by and by the comprehension came upon me that all solitary and alone I was lingering along in week before last, and the world was out of sight. I seemed to detect in myself a sort of sneaking fellow feeling for the mummy in the museum, and a desire to swap news with him. I went to a watchmaker again. He took the watch all to pieces while I waited, and then said the barrel was "swelled." He said he could reduce it in three days. After this the watch *averaged* well, but nothing more. For half a day it would go like the very mischief, and keep up such a barking and wheezing and whooping and sneezing and snorting, that I could not hear myself think for the disturbance; and as long as it held out, there was not a watch in the land that stood any chance against it. But the rest of the day it would keep on slowing down and footing along until all the clocks it had left behind caught up again. So at last, at the end of twenty-four hours, it would trot up to the judges' stand all right and just on time. It would show a fair and square average, and no man could say it had done more or less than its duty. But a correct average is only a mild virtue in a watch, and I took this instrument to another watchmaker. He said the kingbolt was broken. I said I was glad it was nothing more serious. To tell the plain truth, I had no idea what the kingbolt was but I did not choose to appear ignorant to a stranger. He repaired the kingbolt, but what the watch gained in one way it lost in another. It would run awhile and then stop awhile, and then run awhile again, and so on, using its own discretion about the intervals. And every time it went off it kicked back like a musket. I padded my breast for a few days, but finally took the watch to another watchmaker. He picked it all to pieces, and turned the ruin over and under his glass; and then he said there appeared to be something the matter with the hair trigger. He fixed it, and gave it a fresh start. It did well now, except that always at ten minutes to ten the hands would shut together like a pair of scissors, and from that time forth they would travel together. The oldest man in the world could not make head or tail of the time of day by such a watch, and so I went again to have the thing repaired. This person said that the mainspring was not straight. He also remarked that part of the works needed half soling. He made these things all right, and then my timepiece performed unexceptionably save that now and then, after working along quietly for nearly eight hours, everything inside would let go all of a sudden and begin to buzz like a bee, and the hands would straigtway begin to spin round and round so fast that their individuality was lost completely, and they simply seemed a delicate spider's web over the face of the watch. She would real off the next twenty-four hours in six or seven minutes and then stop with a bang. I went with a heavy heart to one more watchmaker and looked on while he took her to pieces. Then I prepared to cross question him rigidly, for this thing was getting serious. The watch had cost $200 originally, and I seemed to have paid out two or three thousand for repairs. While I waited and looked on I presently recognized in this watchmaker an old acquaintance—a steamboat engineer of other days, and not a good engineer either. He examined all the parts carefully, just as the other watchmaker had done and then delivered his verdict with the same confidence of manner.

He said:

"She makes to much steam—you want to hang the monkey wrench on the safety valve!"

I brained him on the spot, and had him buried at my own expense.

My uncle William (now deceased, alas!) used to say that a good horse was a good horse until it had run away once, and that a good watch was a good watch until the repairers got a chance at it. And he used to wonder what became of all the unsuccessful tinkers, and gunsmiths and shoemakers, and blacksmiths; but nobody could ever tell him.—December Galaxy.

—Waste paper dealers will be interested to know that the "Patent Office Report" is now going through the press at Washington.

—At the New York Foundling Asylum on the parlor table they have a contribution box in the shape of a miniature house, and labelled, "Foundlings' Bank—Interest Payable in Heaven."

—A Minister said to a little boy: "Johnny, tell me where God is and I'll give you an orange." Johnny immediately responded: "Tell me where he is not and I'll give you two."

—An Iowa paper report two deaths by prairie fires near Pomeroy, Calhoun county, a few days ago. The fire approached the residence of a Mr. Snyder, who was absent at a neighbor's at the time. Appearances indicate that Mrs. Snyder must have gone to the stable to release the horses, taking her child, which she placed on a wagon for safety. The wagon, doubtless, was enveloped in flames before the horses were released, and the poor woman flew to the rescue of her child, only to be suffocated and perish with it in the devouring element.

Further Particulars of the California Tragedy.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives the following particulars concerning the killing of Judge Crittenden:

Judge Crittenden had crossed over to Oakland to meet his wife and daughters, who had been East for several months, and was returning with them and his two sons to this city in the ferryboat El Capitan, when the tragedy occurred. Mr. Crittenden was seated outside of the saloon on the upper deck, with his back against the wheelhouse, his wife nestled closely by his side. Close to them was their little son, and a few feet further back was seated Miss Crittenden, a young lady of about eighteen years.

To the left, with her back to the saloon, and facing Miss Crittenden, sat a woman by herself, dressed in a loose suit of black, with a long cape hung from her shoulders, under which she carefully concealed her hands. There was, besides, a thick veil over her face, a large muffler which concealed her mouth and chin. She sat there almost unnoticed and unobserved by any one, although two or three remarked that she must be an invalid from the way that she was bundled up, and thought it strange she should be sitting outside in the cold, raw of a November evening. The boat had scarcely reached deep water when the sharp crack of a pistol was heard, which brought everybody to their feet. It was a frightful scene. There on the floor, unconscious of all that surrounded him, lay George Crittenden. His wife had fainted away, and his daughter was on her knees, with clasped hands, crying out bitterly, "Papa, speak to me; oh, speak to me once more! You will not die, will you, papa?" But he did not answer: only a low, gurgling sound was heard, as if the wounded man was gasping for breath. He lingered in an unconscious state until morning, when he died.

THE MURDERESS.

Mrs. Fair is a tall, slight woman, and there are traces in her face which indicate that she was once beautiful. She advanced upon Mr. Crittenden with a nerve and coolness worthy of a Wilkes Booth, placed the pistol with in two feet of his breast, fired, dropped the pistol upon the deck, and ran, getting into the crowd of passengers.

The ball entered Mr. Crittenden's right breast under the nipple. He sat for a few seconds as if nothing had happened to him, and then rose and fell senseless to the floor. It was done so suddenly that neither his wife, nor son, nor daughter, who were near him, could realize what had occurred until they saw him prostrate and bleeding before them.

It was fully five minutes before the murderess was discovered, and then she was found standing in a cool and collected manner among the crowd usually on the evening boat. On being charged with the deed, she admitted it immediately, saying, "I did it certainly. Yes I did it. I was looking for the clerks of the boat to give myself up."

Parker Crittenden, the son, who was on the lower deck at the time of the deadly attack; on being informed of it, said immediately, "I know who did it; I knew it would come to this." He was terribly excited, and when he came face to face with Mrs. Fair it was with difficulty he could be prevented from wreaking his revengeful wrath upon her. Mrs. Fair was arrested and was conveyed to the city prison. Here she became so violent that it was necessary to send for a medical man to devise some means of quieting her. He administered stimulants, but they rather increased than lessened her ravings. At one time a glass of water was given her. when she took the glass between her teeth and crushed it to pieces. A large piece got into her mouth, and had the physician not been very quick she would have swallowed it; but he caught her by the throat and forced the glass from her mouth.

THE MURDERED MAN.

Mr. Crittenden is a nephew of the late Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and was one of the most prominent citizens of this city. As a lawyer he had few equals and no superiors among those practicing in San Francisco. His opinions upon any question were generally considered to be the law.

WHO IS MRS FAIR?

The woman whose desperate deed has startled the community is one whose character is well known to Californians. Her maiden name is said to have been Lane, and the first known of her in this State was when she became the wife of Colonel William B. Fair, at one time sheriff of Sacramento county, a gentleman of acknowledged accomplishments and of considerable wealth. So infatuated was he with her that every caprice and whim of hers was gratified, and in a few years she had squandred his splendid fortune. But when he became a bankrupt she cast him off and took up with another man. Fair was a man of tender sensibilities, and so deeply did his disgrace wear on him that one night in 1858 he entered the office of Dr. Murphy, an intimate friend, and after remaining a few minutes, took out a pistol and shot himself dead. After this Mrs Fair married again, was divorced, married again, and left the State.

Texas and her Character.

A writer in the Galveston News claims that Texas is not as bad as she is painted:

There is a story of a Quaker who, being a man or peace, would not kill an offending dog. Said he: "I'll neither hit thee nor strike thee, but I will give thee a bad name. Mad dog! mad dog!! mad dog!!! Thereupon a crowd gathered and stoned the poor beast to death. Some such proceeding has been gone over with regard to Texas. People have been so busy giving us a bad name that we have suffered all the consequences of evil deeds that we abhor. There are hundreds of thousands who regard Texas as a land not many removes from the Society Islands, where missionary hash is on the bill of fare of every first class boarding house. Tell them that Texas is a moral country, that churches abound, and that Sunday schools are established in every village, and they will set you down as a traveling romancer. They think that a cargo of bowie knives would be a certain venture, were it not that the purchaser of the first would use it on the captain of the ship before that officer had time to sell a second. All sorts of stories are told about us, and not a few are believed. And yet Texas is as moral a State as this ever blessed Union possesses. It is true that upon the frontier, where laws and law officers are unknown, that there are deeds of violence; but in the settled portions of the State there is as much order, as much reverence for law, and as much respect for men as in any other section over which the blessed stars and stripes float.

—This is from a Santa Fe paper: "Death, with fleshless knuckles, rapped at the door of Mrs. J. N. B.'s soul, and, obedient to the inexorable call, the spirit of that loved women floated up to its Creator, leaving her husband, children and friends to mourn over the mortal casket." Such an obituary robs death of its terrors.

Laughable Exhibition of Domestic Affection.

Last week there was a private wedding at the Madison avenue Baptist church, in New York. The bride was the beautiful daughter of a widow, and the oldest of a family of five girls. The groom was a young man well known in business circles.

None but relatives and immediate family friends were present, and none unless particularly invited. On this account no ushers were engaged, and the duty of seating the guests devolved on the sexton of the church. Seats for the family were reserved in front, and it was arranged that after the family, should follow the bride and groom, and the knot should at once be tied.

At the appointed time the four younger daughters arrived in a carriage, and said to the sexton: "Give us the seats reserved for the family." This he did, and by some cruel mistake the next carriage which arrived contained the pair about to be married, when, according to previous arrangement, the mother and a friend should have next arrived. The young lady, feeling that should any mistake occur whereby her mother would be deprived of witnessing the ceremony, said to the sexton, "Have the family arrived?"

Being answered in the affirmative, the happy couple walked up the aisle to where the minister was in waiting, and the knot was quickly tied. As the newly married pair were leaving the church they met the mother of the bride in the vestibule. The old lady threw up her arms and cried aloud, "Oh, Sarah, what have you been doing?" The daughter then discovered the mistake, burst into tears, and, throwing herself on her mother's breast, exclaimed: "Mother, mother, I have been getting married," and the two wept as if their hearts would break.

The guests at first feared that the young wife was taken suddenly ill, but when they learned the cause of the ridiculous exhibition they laughed as heartily as the others had cried.

Astronomical.

A curious and very rare planetary position will occur on the 8th and 9th of next month, to which no attention has hitherto been called, and it seems to have escaped the notice even of the compilers of the Astronomical Ephemerides. For the space of two whole days and five hours the planet Venus will be behind the sun, as viewed from any part of the earth's surface. The planet is then on the further side of her orbit, and her relative motion is only 15¼ minutes of arc daily, while at the instant of conjunction she will be within 48 seconds of arc of the sun's centre. The bright, planetary spot will apparently touch the western edge of the sun at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of December, Chicago time, and emerge from behind the solar disc, on its eastern edge, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The phenomena of immersion and emersion will not be visible at Chicago, the sun being below our horizon on both occasions, but the two bodies may be seen through the telescope as almost in contact late in the afternoon of the 6th and early in the morning of the 9th of December. The emersion will be visible in Europe. The phenomena is about as rare as the transit of the planet across the sun's disc, which occurs only once on the average in 58½ years. The next transit will occur in December, 1874.

The Lee Monument at Lexington.

A letter to the Richmond Despatch, dated Lexington, November 12th, says:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of our Lee Memorial Association, held yesterday, it was resolved that the chief work which this Association will undertake shall be to erect over the tomb a sarcophagus of finest marble, with a recumbent statue of General Lee, and to fit up in appropriate style the room in which he lies. This is fully approved by Mrs. Lee—indeed a part of the plan is her suggestion—and the committee will act in the whole matter in strictest accord with the feelings and wishes of the bereaved family.

The college authorities would most cheerfully make any appropriation that might be necessary to carry out these plans but the Memmorial Association insist that the soldiers who followed the great chieftain, and his other devoted admirers should not be deprived of the privilege of decorating his tomb.

Already contributions begin to flow into our treasury, and we have every confidence that we shall soon realize all that we need.

Smart Child.

"Pa," asked a roguish little girl of her father, "pa, can you tell me what the Arabs of the desert live on?"

"Fudge, Nellie! that's an old conundrum. They live on the sand which is (sandwiches) there."

"Yes, but how do they get them?"

"Why, really, Nellie! you have me there. I give it up."

"Why, pa, you know that sons of *Ham arebred and mustered* in the wilderness."

"Come, come my daughter, that is too killing. Don't say another word."

"Oh, yes! do tell me what they eat on their sandwiches?"

"What they eat on them Why—what do they eat on them?"

"Butter to be sure."

"Butter! Why, how do they get their butter, pray?"

"Why you know, pa, that when Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt, all the family *but her* ran into the wilderness.'"

It is useless to say that the child is now passing away, and will soon be no more.

Women's Wages.

The problem of a successful system of woman's wages seems to be solving itself in the far West, and particularly in Corine, Utah. Sewing women in that town receive an average of three dollars or three dollars and fifty cents per day, and often, when work is plenty, as much as five dollars a day is earned. For making a fine shirt three dollars is paid, when everything is furnished; if the maker furnishes thread a proportionately higher price is demanded. The Reporter of that place claims that the poor seamstress of the garret is unknown in that favored locality. The condition of the laundress is, however, not so good, although the prices obtained for washing contrast favorably with those ruling in the East. "By the piece" laundresses average one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen; when by the single piece twenty-five cents is charged for a fine shirt, and fifteen cents for other articles. Servant girls in private families, receive from three to seven dollars per week, with board.

—The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A friend at San Francisco writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter's provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull-dogs.

—"What! tipsy again?" said a wife to her husband. "No, my dear," said he, "not tipsy, but a little slippery. The fact is, somebody has been rubbing my boots till they are as smooth as glass."

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY CONVENTION.

A Majestic Fizzle.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 18.

Some months ago a call was issued for an Anti-Secret Society Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 15th inst. The Convention accordingly assembled at Shakspeare Hall on Tuesday morning. The meeting was called to order by Rev. A. Crooks, of Syracuse. He nominated for chairman Mr. Green, who had delivered 890 lectures on Masonry and travelled 45,999 miles, and who had been concerned in the so-called Morgan abduction.

Here prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Saulsbury, of Oswego county. The Rev. Mr. Crooks then offered words of welcome to the delegates in attendance. He said the subject was one of the most weighty and important. This was an age of majestic events. A decade ago slavery was a power; now liberty found a continental home here. Revolutions were abroad, in Europe and China, and hence we lived in an age of great events. The cabalistic societies were ramifying the whole country, and they had a right to inquire into them. They invited all to come and help and ask the aid of Heaven. They were not cynics or busybodies about other men's matters. He hoped this would be pleasant—even a heavenly place. He hoped all would tell the truth—not as haters of Masons and anti-masons.

Rev. David McAllister, editor of the *Christian Statesman*, spoke vehemently against the Masons. He quoted several religious societies, among them Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, that had passed strong papers against secret societies. The Free Methodists, the Wesleyan Methodists, United and Reformed Presbyterians and one or two other societies did not admit secret society men or women to their organizations. These numbered about half a million.

Mr. Green, the chairman, then addressed the meeting. He said he was almost eighty-three years old, and thought he could tell the truth. He was a Mason in 1825, and lived at Batavia, N. Y. He went on to give the particulars of the Morgan affair. He knew Morgan well, as he had been a boarder in the family.

Before the old gentleman had concluded he was frequently interrupted with cheers, and Mr. Green's story was prematurely cut short by the action of the Convention. The following committees were appointed:—Committee—Rev. A. Crooks, Rev. Mr. Thurston, Rev. B. Owens, Rev. Mr. Armour. Business Committee—President Blanchard, Rev. Mr. Wardner, Rev. Mr. Saulsbury, Rev. Mr. Greenman, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Merritt, Griswold. Rev Mr. Arnold, Rev. Mr. Kennison. Without transacting further business the Convention adjourned for the day.

Wednesday's proceedings are given at some length in the Syracuse papers, and the scenes described are quite ludicrous. All the points made by the speakers were against the Masonic Order. Nothing was said about the numerous secret temperance orders—the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, the Rechabites, &c. Nothing was said against the Grand Army of the Republic secret organizations, or the famous secret and misnamed "Union League" These were apparently all well enough in the estimation of these "reformers." And judging from the character of those composing the Convention it is quite probable that most of them had been members of some of these organizations, and especially the latter. The Convention was one of those fanatical gatherings for which Syracuse, as a place of meeting, has been so famous for many years past.

A MARRIAGE BROKEN OFF.

A New Jersey Methodist Minister Astonished—Ditto a Number of the Hudson City Sports—A Bride's Emphatic No.

In the Methodist Episcopal church of Hudson City on Sunday night, one Jack Lock stepped forward, and, interupting the exercises, requested the minister to perform the marriage service. The reverend gentleman requested him to wait until the dismissal of the congregation. When the benediction had been pronounced and the people were about to take their departure, the minister announced that a marriage ceremony was about to be performed, and invited those who wished to remain. The congregation was again seated, and the belles were in a flutter, eager to obtain a view of the happy couple and take an inventory of the bride's toilet.

The couple were requested to step forward to the altar, and Jack Lock and his intended bride, Miss Kate Rock, accompanied by John Crosby *alias* Limpy Crosby, and Frank McPhillips *alias*, Tippy, as groomsmen, promptly walked up to the altar.

Jack evidently felt a little nervous—or it might be that he was out late the night before—and required the support of two groomsmen, and Limpy and Tippy were only to happy to serve their friend and pal.

Minister—Do you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife?

Jack (with much promptness and force)—Yes.

Minister—Do you take this man to be your husband?

Miss Kate (with a saucy smile and an ominous shake of the head)—No, sir.

Minister (astonished)—Mr. Lock, how is this? Have you a wife already?

Mr. Lock—No, sir; I am divorced.

Minister—have you your divorce papers with you?

Mr. Lock—No, sir; I left them at home.

At this juncture Miss Kate loftily sailed down the aisle and out of the house of worship. Limpy and Tippy pattered off as fast as possible, and Jack made himself invisible.

Lock has a young wife and child living in Jersey City, and Kate, becoming aware of the fact, took this course to expose him.

Distillery Product of the United States.

It has been ascertained that the distilleries of the United States have a spirit-producing capacity every 24 hours as follows: From grain, 759,377 gallons; from molassoes, 24,903 gallons; from fruit, 126,271 gallons—making a total daily capacity of 910,551 gallons. Presuming the grain distilleries run 150 days each year, there would be a production of 113,906,550 gallons annually. Add to this the 3,735,450 gallons molasses capacity, there would be an annual production from these two sources of 117,642,000 gallons. The actual production of fruit spirits is over 1,000,000 gallons per annum—thus making an actual production annually of 118,642,000 gallons. The consumption of the country has been found to be about 75,000,000 gallons annually, leaving at the lowest estimate a capacity of 43,642 gallons, which can only be made available by exportation. From all this it is ascertained that there is in the United States a capital invested in machinery capable of producing this surplus for exportation in a run of 150 days of each year, the grain capacity alone consuming at least 37,635,517 bushels of the surplus grain of the country.

VARIETIES.

—You can't marry a-miss, if you marry a widow.

—The "Music of the Union"—The Wedding March.

—The Lord Chamberlain has forbidden the dancing of the "can can" at any of the London theatres.

—The report that Daniel McFarland has been sent to an insane asylum is denied by his friends.

—Why is Princess Louise like the maiden in the House that Jack built? Because, of course, "She is all for Lorne" (forlorn.)

—A spiteful Cincinnatian suggests that a grain elevator was taken as a model for the new Central Christian church in Chicago.

—The Unita Cattolica, a paper published in Rome, has assumed, and promises to continue, a black border until the Pope is restored.

—How is it that all the bridal dresses are still imported expressly from Paris? The Prussians must be extremely courteous, after all.

—A new style of rocker, "which will make the rocking chair a greater favorite than ever," is announced as a recent New Haven invention.

—"Looking at the aurora borealis" is the excuse heads of families and young men give now at breakfast for being out late the previous evening.

—Mrs. Samuel Colt has astonished Hartford with a park carriage, which a local paper says, "has three entrances, and looks like hacks stretched into omnibuses."

—An editor writes: "The worst species of a newspaper bore is the man who bores for a week for a puff, and then call to express his dissatisfaction after he gets it."

—A poor man, who was ill, being asked by a gentleman whether he had taken any remedy, replied "No, I ain't taken any remedy, but I've taken lots of physic."

—Some one with a genius for calculation says the purple vestments of the singers in King Solomon's temple cost one hundred thousand dollars; the trumpets and other musical instruments, two hundred thousand dollars.

—A young lady named Minnie Huntoon, while singing at a church in Jasper County, Ind., on Sunday last, was suddenly struck dumb, and has not since been able to utter a word.

—The total of the losses and damages to Strasburg during the siege is estimated to amount to $7,676,000. Of the 3,598 houses in the city, 448 have been completely destroyed, and from 2,000 to 3,000 damaged.

—A Jerseyman who has a Chinese servant complains that the heathen will worship an old brass andiron, when the family gathers for prayers, and the other morning offered up before it two dead rats and burned half a joss stick.

—An English writer thinks the American early potatoes will come to an end ere long, for as each new variety is claimed to ripen about ten days earlier than any other, the time between planting and digging will soon be used up,

—At a fair in New York a young lady described as "an heiress, beautiful and accomplished," offers herself to be raffled for—"no married man, or bachelor over 35, to be permitted to take a ticket." She says she is convinced "marriage is a lottery," and wants to prove it.

—A large number of dressmakers in Boston were subpœnaed as witnesses in the famous suit, in that city, about the disputed dress-maker's bill. They were all in Court when the earthquake took place; and some of them fainted.

—Miss Sessions, of Ohio, hearing a noise at her bedroom window, rose and discovered a ferocious burglar. With rare presence of mind she clapped her hands, ejaculating, "Scat, you devil!" and he scatted.

—A German named Hirch, employed as a clerk at San Francisco, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a Derringer pistol, on the 31 inst., while in a state of despondency brought on through his failure to draw a prize in the Mercantile Library lottery of that city.

—The Manchester papers describe a new instrument of torture which has been set up at several works in this city and is intended to arouse the workmen from their slumbers. This "American devil" is set to work at half past five every morning, and it wakes up everybody within two miles. The "American devil" is known to its friends as a "steam gong."

—"You can do anything if you have patience," said an old uncle, who had made a fortune, to his nephew, who had nearly spent one. "Water may be carried in a sieve if you only wait." "How long?" asked the petulant spendthrift, who was impatient for the old man's death. "Till it freezes," was the cold reply.

—A milkman in Massachusetts was surprised, on the morning after the election, by the payment of a small bill held by him against one of his customers. The good woman explained to him that her husband "had got $2 for his vote, and she wished there was an election every week." Votes seem to be very cheap up there.

—A Kansas paper, describing a wedding trousseau, says: "The bride is to have trailing nightgowns; oh, such beauties, with ever such long trails—five feet at least. One *chemizette* that our gossipping friend showed us, had over $50 worth of trimming on it, that is only one of a half a dozen. Gracious goodness! "Handle with care," as they say about freight.'

—Christopher Ludi, of Muscatine, Iowa, has a wonderful dog. Ludi is a baker, and his dog is his policeman. He missed money from his drawer. He threatened to blow his dog's head off for letting him be robbed. Thereupen the dog pulled him, led him to a mouse nest in the corner, where Ludi found his greenbacks. He says he "no take one thousand dollars for dat dog."

—An Indian came to a certain agent to procure some whisky for a young warrior who had been bitten by a rattlesnake. At first the agent did not credit the story, but the earnestness of the Indian and the urgency of the case overcame his scruples. He asked the Indian how much he wanted. "Four quarts," answered the Indian. "Four quarts!" repeated the agent, with much surprise "as much as that?" "Yes," replied the Indian, frowning as savagely as though about to wage a war of extermination against the whole snake tribe. "Four quarts—snake very big."

—The New York journals complain of the so called physicians in that city who derive their income entirely from strangers, by living at hotels and attending the guests when taken ill. The average number of stranger guests at one of the large hotels in New York, it is estimated, varies from three hundred to five hundred every day, and many of these persons are daily tempted into dissipation during their stay in the city, and are forced to call in a physician, either from this cause or from accidental illness. For the services rendered by the hotel doctor the patients, it is alleged, are fleeced of enormous fees, the bills being only presented at the moment of the victim's departure, when it is too late to discuss or resist the imposition.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

GENERAL MCCANDLESS, of the First Senatorial District, Philadelphia, has been named for the position left vacant by the death of Mr. WATT. Mr. MCCANDLESS is popular, but where is Mr. DIAMOND? His re-election would set at rest the question of fraud so unjustly raised last year.

HON. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, of Lebanon, says he does not ask the office of Treasurer, but if the Legislature elects him he will serve. This is kind in Mr. COLEMAN, but it puzzles the gentlemen who have set up a different slate. Won't Mr. IRWIN and his man TAGGART withdraw under this state of affairs?

WE were pleased, yesterday, to receive a call from Hon. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, the honored leader of the Democracy and Congressman elect in the Twentieth district. His triumph in turning one of the strongest Republican districts in the country, is an achievement of which he and the Democracy naturally feel proud.

MESSRS. FOSTER, GRIFFITH and MCCLELLAND, Democratic members of Congress elect, from Western Pennsylvania, have been so persistently denounced as free traders, that their votes in that direction should not surprise the *azette*. Their professions to the contrary before the election were treated with contempt. They are not, and never have been in favor of free trade.

WE would advise our friends not to invest too deeply in the recent grand scheme of raising two hundred thousand dollars out of which to equip GRANT with a library, and a complete outfit of mathematical and philosophical instruments. He will sell them as he did his Philadelphia house and furniture, the moment he gets his hands upon them.

Mr. GILFILLAN, defeated Radical candate for Congress in the Twentieth istrict, is satisfied. He has had his noble revenge. Canal township, Venango county, voted against him at the late election. To show the people of that community that he remembered their compliment he had the Postoffice of "Canal" abolished, compelling the people to go several miles to another office for their mail matter. Revenge is sweet, and GILFILLAN's revenge is noble.

A Sunday paper states that the new Democratic dailies to be started in San Francisco, Chicago, and Pittsburgh, are owned by Eastern capitalists and are to be run in the interest of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for President, and that the Philadelphia *Age* has been purchased for the same purpose. All this is ridiculous. Presidential candidates are not generally made in this way, and reports of this kind are usually gotten up to kill them off, rather than advance their claims. First class daily papers are costly affairs, and to run a half dozen of them for a year would take all the money and audacity of JIM FISK, and then he would fail. Our Republican friends must hunt up some other reason for the spread of Democracy and the increase of its journals.

THE Republican newspapers are concerned about a Democratic carpet-bagger they have discovered in Delaware, in the person of J. GLANCY JONES, formerly member of Congress, and Minister to Vienna. It is said he aspires to be United States Senator in place of SAULSBURY. Mr. JONES has resided in Delaware for the past two years, and, perhaps, he is not long enough in the place, according to the old Democratic theory, but he is no carpet-bagger, in the meaning given by the hordes of trampers into the Southern States, black and white, for the purpose of office and plunder. Mr. JONES is at least fit for the position of Senator, and has been in the habit of associating with white men. The men who endorse REVELS ought not to talk about carpet-baggers.

THE forthcoming Report of the Secretary of the Navy will take anything but a rose colored view of the naval situation of the country. He regards it as our greatest national weakness. This is not to be wondered at, in view of the land lubbers who have been running that department for years, and who would be cashiered for incompetency before their second voyage as Captain of a Mississippi flat boat. While there is no reason why we should not be the greatest maritime power in the world, we stand fifth or sixth on the list. The *Register* says that "the chief cause of the decadence of American shipping in the supercedure of sailing vessels by steam and the substitution of iron for wood. While we have inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron, and unsurpassed facilities for building iron ships, we have no single establishment which can compare with the great works of England and Scotland." Whenever we have an enlightened administration, and a Congress that recognizes the views of statesmen, it will be different.

OUGHT TO HAVE A MEDAL.

Assistant Treasurer TUTTLE, of Washington, ought to have a leather medal, and be put out of doors long enough to read a newspaper and find out what is going on in the world, if the story related of him, in yesterday's dispatches, be true, in relation to the CYRUS W. FIELD medal. The idea that a prominent official, in the Treasury building, should have locked up a five thousand dollar medal, and never heard of the search for it, the discussion in Congress, the new appropriation, the presentation speeches, is wonderful, to say the least. Now, at the end of three years, he innocently inquires of Mr. SPINNER the reason why Mr. FIELD don't come for his medal. Talk of fossils, tread mills, machines, but this TUTTLE beats them all. Old granny SPINNER ought to oblige his clerks to read some live paper every morning before entering upon their duties. Ten to one, TUTTLE has not heard of the late war.

QUEEN VICTORIA DON'T LIKE IT.

The cable telegrams inform us that the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Queen VICTORIA, has intimated his marked disapproval of Lord GRANVILLE'S precipitancy.

If this be so, says the *Press*, Lord GRANVILLE'S course, according to precedent, would be to resign his official capacity. In December, 1851, Lord PALMERSTON, then one of the RUSSELL Administration, as Foreign Minister, wrote a note to Lord NORMANDY, then British Ambassador in Paris, expressing his gratification that President LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had perpetrated what is historically known as the *coup d'etat*. This came to the knowledge of Queen VICTORIA, and Prince ALBERT, who never liked Lord PALMERSTON, and induced Her Majesty to write a note *to* RUSSELL, but *at* PALMERSTON, declaring that copies of all despatches received from British ambassadors abroad should be placed in her hands as soon as possible after their arrival; that the replies thereto should be approved of by the whole Cabinet, and also forwarded for her approval before being sent off. Lord PALMERSTON, on receiving this rap on the knuckles, resigned office, disdaining to be reprimanded and dictated to by a German Prince and his wife, whose united ages did not come within some years of his own. Will Earl GRANVILLE follow this example? Or will he accept the reproof, and be less precipitate in future?

WE are not astonished to hear that JOHN CESSNA will contest the seat of Mr. MEYERS—that might have been anticipated, in any event. CESSNA is thoroughly versed in the business, and will devote himself with great energy to trumping up evidence for a one-sided Republican Committee. We believe Mr. MORRELL, of Cambria, will not contest, although the majority against him was but a few votes. He don't want to get into Congress that way.

THE Democratic journals throughout the State are outspoken in rebuking the course of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, in intimating that a bargain should be struck with the Republicans in the Legislature on the Treasury question, similar to that of last year. There can be but one opinion among honest men on this question, and that is every time a barter of this description is effected, the party is demoralized and the integrity of the organization weakened throughout the State. There can be no compensation for an act of this kind. The party must obtain its ascendency through the ballot box, and not through the members of the Legislature. It is to the everlasting credit of the Democracy, when it had but one of a majority in the Legislature, that all the money and power of CAMERON, all the promises of place by a Republican administration could not seduce that one man, from his fidelity to the party, which gave us a Democratic State Treasurer and a United States Senator. The *Democratic Watchman*, of Bellefonte, speaking of this matter says:

If the Curtin Radicals of this State are in favor of reform in the Treasury Department, and as bitterly opposed to the Cameron faction controlling it as they pretend, why can they not furnish six votes to a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer? It would certainly be as easy for six Radicals to support a Democratic candidate as for sixty-one Democrats to vote for a Radical candidate? If the Curtin men desire to see an honest man in the Treasury Department, rather than one of the "ring," whom the Democrats last winter assisted them to defeat, they will vote for a Democrat; if not, what better are they than the Cameron men? And if they are *no better* than Cameron men, why in the name of sense should the Democrats assist in electing one of them?

The *Democrat*, of Lock Haven, says:

Let the Radicals fight their own fights, and if they cannot elect either one of the two, give the Irwin men an opportunity of returning the compliment of last year by voting for a Democrat this year.

Besides, the small majority now held by the Radicals, and the evident signs of that soon becoming extinct, renders it proper that our organization at the State Capital should be kept intact, and if there be any concessions made, let them come from the other side to that side which is the representative of an enlightened and enlarging public opinion. The cause of reform will now be best subserved by leaving them to wrangle and fight among themselves. We would say, then, let us have a Democratic Treasurer, or, if we must have a Radical one, let him be elected by Radical votes.

CONVERTIBLE PRINCIPLES.

The adaptability and convertibility of Radical "principles," are wonderful to contemplate in the light of history. Like SHAKESPEARE'S hero, who proposed to be "all things to all men," Radicalism personified, is anything or everything for the occasion.

We recollect distinctly that during the administration of President LINCOLN, to deny the absolute power of the President, or the "government," as he was called, was to be guilty of unmitigated high treason. He had the right to do anything he chose, and Congress had no other duty to perform than to meet and ratify his acts. Instead of being a co-ordinate branch of the government, the Executive was declared to be the whole government. If there was no warrant for his assumptions of power in the Constitution, a subservient Congress was ready to salve over his stretches of arbitrary power with the necessary legislation, so that in fact the President of the United States was as absolute an autocrat as the Czar of Russia. He held alike the reins of civil and military power, and whom he would he could raise up, and whom he would he could put down, without being accountable, either to the laws of the people. His Cabinet officers were merely his clerks, to whom he would listen if he felt so disposed, and whom he set adrift to suit his own whims or convenience.

This was the case from 1861 until 1865. Then came a change. When by the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ANDREW JOHNSON assumed the Executive mantle, there came a change in the administration of the affairs of government, and an "about-face" in Radical principles. The very men who for four years had been inventing arguments to show that the President and the Government were synonymous terms, and that it was utterly impossible for the king to do wrong, were just as positive in their declarations that the President was not only not the government, but was not even a respectable part of it. He was a mere figure head, who could do nothing that Congress did not permit him to do. Laws were enacted to prevent him from having his legal advisers in harmony with his views. Every one of his clearly defined constitutional prerogatives were taken away from him. Cabinet officers were declared to be independent of and superior to the President, with the right to continue in office as long as they chose, and inaugurate and carry out any line of policy they saw fit in their respective departments, although it was directly opposed to the known policy of the President. Even the present incumbent, ULYSSES S. GRANT, lent himself to this, and through chicanery and falsehood surrendered the War Department, which had been entrusted to him upon the strength of his own false representations, to an unworthy man, and one who flagrantly usurped its functions.

So far did this spirit go, that Congress in its usurpations declared in the Tenure-of-Office Bill "that every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein is, and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided* That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General shall hold their offices respectively *for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*"

The penalty for the President "making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect" to any person appointed to office to fill vacancies created by any removals made in contravention of the law already quoted, was a fine of "ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court," upon conviction, while any person accepting such office was subject to the same punishment.

This extraordinary law still stands upon the statute books unrepealed, and Mr. GRANT, who thought it an excellent thing with which to embarass ANDREW JOHNSON, and whose impeachment and deposition he demanded, for the removal of Secretary of War, STANTON, now violates its provisions in the most open and defiant manner, notwithstanding he took the most solemn oath to see it, as well as all other laws, executed in letter and spirit.

And so it is we find the Radical leadical leaders in 1870 trampling under foot the principles they avowed in 1868, and declaring that the President has the right to dismiss from office whomsoever he pleases, without being accountable or responsible to anybody. Now it is clear to every one that the Radical leaders were acting the part of hypocrites and demagogues in 1868, or they are doing so in 1870. They may select either horn of the dilemma. They cannot escape it, for the two positions are wholly irreconcilable.

The Democracy have never found it necessary to change positions as to the rights and powers and duties of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. The sphere of their respective action is clearly defined by the organic law, and by these definitions they shape their political faith and action, believing that as the Government was originally created and is still sustained by the Constitution, that that is the only reliable guide to the haven of political safety.

With the Radical managers the case is entirely different. Anything for the occasion—any popular subterfuge—any clamor that will carry away public judgment—best serves their purposes, as they are alike destitute of stability or principles. The Radical bubble has at last been pricked, and the public only wonders that it did not observe its transparency at an earlier day.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR AND ITS EFFECTS UPON AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The situation of the Black Sea question has assumed sufficiently threatening proportions to prompt an enquiry into the probable and contingent effects upon American commerce that would ensue in consequence. An answer may be most easily found to hand from the experience already furnished in the contest between Prussia and France.

The first effects of this contest we felt in a pretty general derangement of our foreign exchanges, and a drain of specie from our markets. The latter state of affairs was both magnified and intensified by the fact that during the months of July and August the balance of exchanges generally runs against us, and the shipments of specie to foreign points are large. Secondly, there was a marked shrinkage in the bulk of our exports of products, the shipments of food, &c., falling much below what was anticipated. Finally, our imports have largely increased in consequence of the surplus manufactures of France and Germany seeking the American market as an outlet which was the least affected by the results of the war.

At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, several million of our securities were returned, but very shortly after, at least an equal amount was returned to the European market, leaving the situation in that respect practically unchanged. One very important result, however, is that while our accounts with foreign countries have been more decidedly against us than during the corresponding period last year, we have not found it within the range of possibility to neutralize the adverse balance by our usual export of government securities, which last year did not fall much, if any below seventy-five million dollars. In all probability we now have an unusually large outstanding balance against us, covered by collaterals of various kinds, which the London financiers permit to remain in this country because they cannot more profitably employ their funds at home.

This is practically the position that we would be placed in at the beginning of a general war in Europe, intensified in proportion to its magnitude, as compared with the struggle between France and Prussia. While it would look as if our commercial and financial relations with Europe would be subject to violent an spasmodic derangement in consequence of the large outstanding balances against us, and by the renewal of heavy specie exports it must be kept in mind that for some time to come, at least, our cotton exports will cause the balances, to measurably rule in our favor, so that though we should at first be placed under the necessity of paying balances, in a short time the markets would become more compensatory and incline in our favor; and the bills of London would become available to check the drain from this side of the Atlantic, if, indeed, they would not turn the tide wholly in our favor.

Another item in our favor is that neither Russia, Italy nor Turkey are holders of our securities, while France only holds them to a moderate extent, the hands of German, English and Austrian capitalists. Austria, in consequence of the situation of her financial affairs, would be most likely to send those securities home, while England would perhaps feel a little shaky, but neither would perhaps return a larger amount than is usually thrown overboard in the midst of a temporary financial and monetary panic. That a panic in the European markets would follow upon the heels of a general war, there is no sort of question, and there is but little doubt but that it would prove disastrous.

But so soon as the first effects of the monetary revulsion in the European money centres had worn off, our securities would not only be acceptable, but probably the *most* acceptable investment in the old world, for a general war, while it would depreciate the credit of European governments, would but slightly, if at all, influence the stability and reliability of ours.

The question as to what extent this quite certain preference for our securities, would affect them in the foreign markets, is an important one. It is altogether reasonable to suppose that, notwithstanding the fact that there would be a largely increased demand for our breadstuffs, and other articles of food, bringing with it correspondingly high prices and brisk trade in this particular line, that the aggregate amount and value of our exports would actually decline, leaving a large unsettled balance which we could only liquidate by exporting our securities. We say that this is within the range of possibility, and it may be probability.

Suppose the markets of Russia, France, Prussia and Turkey closed against us to all practical intents and purposes, those of Austria and Italy seriously crippled, and England broiled in the general strife, the attendant curtailment of the cotton trade, and lower prices, would militate strongly against us. In the event of a reduction of our chief article of export to a very great extent, it would then become all the more essential to an adjustment of our foreign exchanges to send out large amounts of securities.

What are the probabilities in this regard?

1. As we have already suggested, it is almost certain that our securities would have the preference in foreign markets.

2. A check being placed on European industrial enterprises, large sums of capital that would have been otherwise employed, will seek the incertia of investment in securities.

3. From the fact that our goverment is removed from the warlike complications of the contending powers—if it is kept in that very desirable position—our securities become invested with a uniformity of value, which would bring them into favor with all claims of investors.

And finally, even at their reduced rate, they pay most liberal rate of interest of any government securities in the world as well as possess other immunities, whether those immunites betray good judgement upon the part of our American financiers or not.

But then there is another side to this question, and there are certain disadvantage to be urged.

1. In the countries at war, a large proportion of the earnings and savings of the people would be absorbed in increased rates of taxation, for other governments know how tax as well as ours.

2. Our securities would meet with active competition in the war loans of the belligerent powers, and war loans are almost universally popular.

Unless we can rely upon reshipping all the bonds that are sent home during the first excitement of the war and send out a monthly average of six million dollars beside, we cannot continue to increase or even keep up our present imports or liquidate the adverse balances that Europe holds, and will probably continue to hold against us. While some of our exchanges express great satisfaction that a general European struggle will increase both the demand for and prices of breadstuffs, we can only regard the advantage as partial effects. Home consumers would have to pay the increase as well foreigners, while our general commerce might be crippled, a condition of affairs by no means desirable to our industrial classes.

OUR social and handsome friend, T SCOTT STEWART, is announced as bringing to our city a few live specimens of Japanese of the blood royal, who are sent over to learn the customs and language of the country. Delegations have also been sent to New York, Paris, London, and Berlin. A portion of those promised to this section are from Tientsin, the scene of the recent horrible massacre of Christians. We hope these young men will be so filled with Christian virtues, that on their return they may be able to impress upon their relatives the necessity of abstaining from cutting the throats of Christian men and women, on first sight.

DONN PIATT says: The President is now trying to back water in the COX business. Orders have been issued to the satellites and sycophants to proclaim to the world that the President must not be supposed to indorse the MCGARRAHAN claim, and the gentlemen are now prepared to go a step further, and pronounce the claim a fraud. But these orders come a little to late. The mischief has been done. The shame of the demoralization the late acts of the President in suspending the laws in behalf of a claim that he is now prepared to pronounce a fraud, has brought upon his place, can not be wiped out so as to be forgotten.

THE eleven States that in 1861 declared their secession from the Union had in 1860 a population of 9,104,321. By the census of 1870 their aggregate population is 10,010,557. This shows an increase, notwithstanding the destruction of life caused by the war. The border States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, which had in 1860 3,136,941 population, contain now in 1870 an aggregate of 3,931,264 souls. These figures show the wonderful recuperative power of the American Republic.

IN Wayne county, New York, a man named GRAHAM has just been sentenced to be hung on the 21st of December, for murder. He was remarkably cool all through the trial, and when his Honor asked him if he had anything to say remarked that he "wouldn't flip a cent whether he lived or died." The Judge didn't offer to "head and tail" on chances.

THE *Tribune* says that "West Virginia and Missouri have just declared for rebel enfranchisement—the only issue involved in ei her State. Many Republicans voted with the Democrats to seccre this result. We are glad that it is done now, and not when its effect would be more disastrous." We are afraid that some of our Radical cotemporaries will drop the *Tribune* like a hot potato. It sounds a little treasonable, to say the least of it, to hear a "loyal" editor say that he is glad that "Rebel Enfranchisement" has been accomplished in a portion of the States. In view of GREELEY'S bad luck in running for office in New York, we are afraid that he is thinking seriously of packing his carpet bag and going South.

ALREADY the attempt to force the people of the District of Columbia, and of the Southern States generally, to recognize no distinction of color in the public schools and other institutions of learning has produced pernicious effects. It has demoralized the common schools of Washington; it has broken up the State universities of North Carolina and Alabama, by reason of white students refusing any longer to enter them—whilst the simple menace of introducing negroes into the University of Mississippi has already reduced the number of white students from two hundred down to seventy, and if the designs of the Radicals are carried out, the entire faculty threaten to resign.

THE loaves and fishes continue to give the Radicals great trouble. In South Carolina a very pretty quarrel over the United States Senatorship is progressing, in which Senator SAWYER, Governor SCOTT, Representative BOWEN, Comptroller NEAGLE and Secretary of State CARDOZO (colored) take a hand. In Kansas the Senatorial fight between ROSS and CLARKE rages hot and furious. It is said Democrats and Conservatives will unite on ROSS and send him back to the Senate, to the great disgust of the Radicals.

MR. ALBERT BRASSEY, son of the great English railroad king, has just been married to the daughter of Lord MORRIS, an Irish peer. He is worth fifteen million dollars at least. It is not so bad to be worth fifteen millions and marry a peer's daughter, and perhaps young ALBERT, after all, had to be a little *brassy* to succeed so well in money and match making.

IN Michigan the Republicans concede the election of 33 Democratic members of the House to 62 Republicans, with 5 still doubtful. The present House has 73 Republicans to 27 Democrats. To the Senate the Democrats have elected 8 members and the Republicans 23, and one district still doubtful. The present Senate has 27 Republicans to 5 Democrats.

THE official returns of the Maryland election give a total Democratic majority of 19,069. The Democratic majorities in the Congressional districts are as follows: First District, 4174; Second, 6560; Third, 4723; Fourth, 1818; Fifth, 1794.

THE Postmaster General says he will not recommend in his annual report the purchase of telegraph lines in order to establish the postal telegraph system throughout this country.

THE latest compliment that we have heard paid to GRANT is by a western Radical journal, which says that he has "good horse sense." If another semi-equine animal was substituted for the horse, the compliment would be more appropriate.

THE St Louis *Republican* gives the following recapitulation of the next Missouri Legislature:

House—Democrats, 78; Fusion, 13; Liberal, 23; Republicans, 22; Independent, 1. Total number of members, 138—majority, 70.

Senate—Democrats, 7; Fusion, 6; Liberal, 1; Republicans, 3.

THE poet of a Boston paper does up GREELEY in the following excruciating style:

When they brought the returns in to Greeley,
It is said He first swore—then said, really
I think that's a beet—
If it isn't I'll treat,
Said the agricultcolooral Greeley.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TO THE COLORED CITIZENS WHO VOTED AGAINST HIM.

Oh, darkies of Boston; and can this be,
That you voted for Claflin instead of he
That was hated and mobbed whilst making you free!
Is it true that on Joy street you went back on me?
If you did, my next lecture shall show, forsooth,
How much sharper than any black serpent's tooth
An ungrateful African's ivories can be!

THE *Tribune* thinks the negro cadet SMITH deserved punishment and it takes occasion to remark: "We hope to see the day when colored cadets will receive precisely the same treatment as white ones before the military law."

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is informed that the Speaker of the Senate will issue, during the coming week, the warrant for a special election, to fill the vacancy in the First Senatorial District.

GOV. GEARY has given notice to Speaker WHITE, of the Senate of the death of Mr. WATT, of the First District. We presume Mr. WHITE will act in the matter at once.

A NEWLY made sovereign voted a hotel bill of fare in Utica, by mistake. It was counted for the Radical candidates, as it was conceded that they were the most hungry.

THE English Mission has become the English o-mission.

A Question for the "Commercial."

COL. BARR—*Dear Sir:* For several weeks past the *Commercial* has treated editorially, and by extracts, the Tariff question. A few days since it rather disingenuously tried to draw a line between Revenue Reformers and Free Traders, claiming all the honor of the former for the Republican party, and casting all the supposed odium of the latter on the opponents of monopolies. In its issue of the 21st inst., it comes once more to the attack under the heading —"A Free Trade Vagary."

Judging from the taste and temper of the article, it would appear that the *Commercial* has ruled off the *Gazette* only to wear its old clothes. So exactly has it caught the stilled verbiage of that late venerable sheet, and its more than threadbare arguments—its tariff tatters. But I shall not delay on this point. The question of tariff and taxation is growing to be too serious a matter with the American people to dally about style and dialect. However, we must say a few things about axioms—axioms common to both parties in this discussion, but which are simply platitudes when urged with such pomposity as marks their introduction in the above article. For example:

> An inevitable corollary from these considerations is the postulate, that steady adherence to the right principles of legislation, in respect to revenue, is material to the national welfare.
>
> As industry is the living fountain of that welfare, public and private, its encouragement and prosperity should be the chief aim and solicitude of true statesmanship.
>
> Mechanical industry is pre-eminently the conquest of mind over matter, and whenever that form of industry is assailed, the revenue of the State suffers, and its civilization is impaired.
>
> There is no nobler, more sacred duty of a government, than that which imposes up n it the necessity of protecting the industry of a patriotic people, who hold everything that is most dear at the call of their country.

Now, who denies, or disputes these statements? They are all true, Free-traders believe and defend all of them.

From these commonplaces we proceed to give a few extracts of a different character. Witness:

> It is no less a crime against God than an outrage upon the art san, to rob him of his capital, under the pretense of benefitting the body politic, and condemn him, and those whom GOD has given him, to the pursuit of wretchedness.

Now, what is this but twaddle—always bad enough, but never so bad as when it puts on a pious snivel, and such is this. Here follows another extract, in which piety and patriotism struggle for the mastery in exciting disgust:

> Yet the revenue reformers do not hesitate to proclaim that industry must be left to take care of itself and that the wants of the Government must be supplied without any regard to the needs of the working classes. But this scheme presents the port and bearing of unblushing effrontery, when the laboring people are appealed to for assistance to break down the industries from which they derive the means of subsistence, and to precipitate upon themselves the miseries of loss of employment.

We are glad to give one more extract, because it is the only argument in the whole article, and because it is a free trade argument:

> For instance, the tax on sales, recently repealed, effected every industrial pursuit in the land. It necessarily raised the price of commodities, and this appreciation entered into every successive transfer of ownership until it reached the consumer, who suffered the whole accumulation. In consequence, the cost of living was increased, and with it the cost of labor, for the laborer, in whatever calling—agriculture, mechanical trade, merchandising, law, physic, teaching—must support himself, or be supported by his employer, so that the cost of his labor will be enhanced by the cost of his support, followed by a corresponding augmentation in the cost of all the results of labor.

Now, just as the tax on sales raises the price each time a sale is effected, and falls, as an accumulated tax of all intermediate sales, on the last buyer—the consumer—so the tariff, which is the tax put on a foreign article when it enters the Custom House, falls on the last buyer—the consumer. Is not that so? But look at the proportion of these two taxes—the tariff and the tax on sales. The latter was hardly one-third per cent.; the average tariff is forty-seven; that is, the sales' tax would have to be levied sixteen times to equal the tariff tax. If the former was justly repealed, how much more ought the latter to be repealed.

But, says the protectionist, part of the tariff tax goes into the national treasury, and helps to pay the national debt, and the expenses of the Government, and so the consumer gets back a part of his tariff tax. Well, the same was true of the tax on sales. It went into the national treasury to help carry on the Government and pay the national debt.

But, says the protectionist, the rest of the tariff tax goes into the manufactures pocket, and so comes round again to the consumer. Well, does not the tax on sales follow the same course? It goes into the merchant's pocket, and so comes round again to the clerk, dray-man, and who are the consumers.

Where then, we ask, is the difference between these two kinds of taxes? I will state a few:

First. The tariff tax is a hundred times larger than the sales tax.

Secondly. It cost much more to collect the tariff tax than it did to collect the tax on sales.

Thirdly. The tariff tax is still on all we eat, drink, and wear: the tax on sales has been taken off.

Fourthly. The tax on sales *all* went to the national treasury, while the tariff tax *nearly all* goes into the pockets of the monopolists. Here are the figures on pig iron for 1868, and I quote the New York *Tribune*.

Domestic, cwts.	31,000,000.
Imported, cwts.	2,107,905.

At $9 a ton the tariff tax which went into the treasury was about $950,000 in gold, at $9 a ton, the tariff tax which went into the pockets of the iron monopolists was about $15,000,000. What tax robs the citizen under the pretence of benefitting the body politic. Who are the poor man's friend, the party that puts one dollar into the national pocket and fifteen into its own; or the party that seeks to reform this kind of a revenue system? So long as we need a tariff for Revenue, we want its distribution to be made with *direct* reference to consumers—because, most of these are poor; instead of being made *indirectly* for labor and *directly* for monopolists. We want the tariff made for all—rich and poor, alike not directly and chiefly for the rich, and indirectly and secondarily for the poor men. Will the *Commercial* please tell us who needs protection, the few men that get the $15,000,000, or the many that get the one million, and oblige

J. BEBEE.

The Case of Senator Watt.

The act of January 16th, 1855, section first, provides that whenever a vacancy may occur in the Legislature during the recess, and the members thereof may be required either by their own adjournment, by the Governor or otherwise, to meet at some time previous to the next general election, the Speaker shall issue the writ and appoint a time for holding said election to fill said vacancy, as provided for by the thirty-sixth section of the act of July 24, 1839. The above mentioned act of July 2d, 1839, provides that every writ which shall be issued by the Speaker of either House of the Legislature, to supply a vacancy, shall be directed to the Sheriff of the proper county, and shall particularly express the day on which the election shall be held, not exceeding thirty days thereafter. The writ for holding such special election must be delivered to the Sheriff, to whom the same is directed, at least fifteen days before the day appointed for such election, and the said Sheriff must forthwith give due and public notice thereof throughout the county at least ten days before such election.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF THIONVILLE.

LUXEMBOURGH, November 22.—The bombardment of Theonville by the Prussians was very active to-day.

DEFEAT OF THE UHLANS.

LONDON, November 22.—The Luxumbourgh *Echo* says the Franc Tireurs have been successful in several engagements with the Uhlans lately near the border. Many of the latter have been killed, and more than 1,000 Uhlans have lately been driven into Belgium, where they were at once disarmed.

THE SIEGE OF MOUNT MEDY.

Continues. The garrison made a successful sortie on the fourteenth; 500 Germans were either killed, or wounded or captured. The besiegers have since withdrawn from before the fire of the fortress.

World Special.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. D'AURELLES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch to the New York *World*, dated Berlin, Nov. 22, says that according to the latest information received from Versailles, incessant exertions are directed to the formation of the second outer line of investment to cover the operations of the inner line. The strategy of Gen. D'Aurelles is understood at Versailles, and has been met by a counter movement, with the centre at Orleans. Gen. D'Aurelles has extended his lines both north and south, intending to enclose the Germans on both flanks. The latter have executed similar movements, falling back at the same time towards Paris. General D'Aurelles' line is said now to extend from Lemoins through Vendorne, Orleans and Bronghs to Nevres. His main body rests along this line, while it is feared that a large section of his force has passed north toward Evereux. His line also extends from Orleans to Angerville forming a triangle whereof Vendorne, Orleans and Angerville form the points. The German line extends from Chatean Neuf through Chartres and Etampes to Fonteanebleau.

Two Danish Deputies, Kregger and Ablmon, have been elected to the Prussian Parliament by a large majority.

PARIS QUIET.

Telegrams from Brussels of to-day's date say that a Paris letter dated the 14th, which came by balloon, states that the city is quiet and perfect order prevails.

CHEERING THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, November 22.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, telegraphing from St. Petersburg, says: The city government yesterday adopted an address of thanks to the Emperor for Gortschokoff's circular.

A REPORT DENIED.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Garibaldi's headquarters, at Autur, writing under date of the 18th, says: It is reported that the quarrel between General Garibaldi and the franc-tireurs is utterly unfounded. Large numbers of the latter throng the headquarters, asking to be placed under the General's son's command from Marseilles, and the departments of Jura and Saone Et Loire. They come faster than equipments can be supplied. The General is in good condition and spirits. His troops have greatly improved.

RUSSIA TO WITHDRAW HER PRETENSIONS.

LONDON, November 22.—The belief on Downing street is that Russia, in deference to the united opinion of the Great Powers will withdraw the pretensions advanced by Gortschokoff's note, and express her willingness to refer the question at issue to a Conference, which will not be summoned until after the termination of the present war.

It is believed in the same quarters that Italy will join Austria and England in resisting Prussia. There is no truth in the report that Turkey is negotiating with Russia.

In regard to the armistice between the French and Germans, the same difficulty as before blocks the way—that is, the difficulty about the provisioning of Paris during a truce.

ODO RUSSELL AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, November 22.—Odo Russell dined with the Crown Prince of Prussia on Sunday. The parties arrived at Versailles lately, on a hopless mission to effect an armistice.

ODO RUSSELL'S MISSION.

LONDON, November 21.—Odo Russell only arrived at Versailles on Sunday night; hence the story of the Manchester *Examiner* touching Bismarck's denial of an understanding with Russia about the Black Sea is unfounded. Russell's first official interview with Bismarck has been fixed for to-day.

[World Special.]

THE PEACE PARTY IN THE ENGLISH CABINET ABOUT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, November 21.—Lord Chancellor Hatherly has formally notified his colleagues and the Cabinet that he will resign his office should the government declare war against Russia. Bright, Lowe, Cardwell and Childers, it is believed, will do the same.

The city is full of rumors that Prince Gortschakoff has informed Earl Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note, and he will submit Russia's claim to the decision of a Congress.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE RETREATING BEHIND ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, November 21.—A telegram from Versailles announces that the three Prussian armies under the Duke of Mecklenburg, General Von der Tann and Prince Frederick Charles have effected a junction, and that the whole force is now acting upon the offensive against General de Paladines. The army of the Loire is supposed to be retreating behind Orleans. The Prussian army is now moving southward, and General Manteuffel, who was ordered to operate against the northern line of the fortified cities, has retrogaded, and is now marching west to join in the attack upon the Army of the Loire.

A special correspondent of the New York *World*, writing to London from the German headquarters, on the 17th, gives important information concerning the movements against the Army of the Loire. The Bavarians are moving from Fontainbleau towards, which point Prince Frederick Charles is

HASTENING BY FORCED MARCHES.

The Duke of Mecklenburg reports the enemy as having just defiled towards Chateu, Dun and Chartres, constantly pushing forward to occupy Dreux. General D'Aurelles hazarded much in order to deliver the Capital, placing the army of the besiegers between two fires, but the situation is equally critical on the German side. At this moment the French army is falling back on its reserves, resisting the army of Prince Frederick Charles. A sortie from Paris combined with an attack in the rear of Versailles is daily expected. The Parisians were yesterday attempting to erect bridges over the Seine near Sevres, to be used in case of a sortie, but have not yet succeeded.

Herald Special.

SECRET ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

LONDON, November 21.—I have undoubted information, which I will be able to substantiate by evidence in a few days, of a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Prussia, made before the war between Prussia and France. The fact that after the treaty of Paris, in 1856, a supplementary secret treaty was made between England, France and Austria, by which those Powers bound themselves to regard any infraction of the treaty of Paris by Russia as a *casus belli*, and to act aggressively with Turkey in such event, is regarded as seriously compromising England, and as freeing Russia from all obligations to respect the latter treaty. The eighth article of the treaty which provides that no signatory shall declare war in event of actual or supposed infraction of the treaty until after giving all signers an opportunity to inquire into the case, and endeavor to settle it by mediation. The secret treaty immediately afterwards entered into by England, France and Austria, is regarded as a violation of this article, and as implying treachery and bad faith towards the other signators.

(World Special.)

THE GERMAN FORCES IN ALL PARTS OF FRANCE ORDERED TO CONCENTRATE AROUND PARIS.

LONDON, November 21.—A special dispatch from Brussels, says: There is every indication that Von Moltke is anticipating a supreme effort by Trochu, and fearing the ability of the Germans to successfully resist a sortie in force, has ordered an abandonment of the former plans of the expeditions in the west and southwest of France, and the concentration of all the forces in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. General Manteuffel has been stopped in his march towards Amiens and ordered to join the army of Saxons, investing the north of Paris.

ST. LOUIS.

A Missing Young Lady—The Mystery Cleared—Man's Perfidy.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—A most unfortunate domestic affliction came to light to-day, disclosing another instance of the beastliness and perfidy of man. A young girl of highly creditable family, who has been missing for three weeks, and whose whereabouts could not be ascertained by the sharpest detectives, was brought home last night by an old negro woman in a state of high delirium. A powerful medicine was administered and reason restored for a brief time, during which it was ascertained that the girl had been seduced by a wealthy married man holding a high social position, and that she had been taken to a disreputable house, where an abortion was performed by two physicians in good standing, and when the small amount of money provided by her seducer had been exhausted, she was sent home almost a raving maniac. The names of the parties concerned are not disclosed at present, but they all move in high circles. The affair has created intense excitement and indignation.

The corner has charge of the matter, and will make a thorough examination of the case. The young lady lies in a critical condition, and it is feared will die.

PHILADELPHIA.

Steamer Burned at the Wharf.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The steamer City of Bridgeton burned to the water's edge this morning at her wharf. The steamer arrived last night with some seventy passengers and a large amount of freight. Many of the passengers remained on board, and it is feared some of them were unable to escape. The steamer was a large side-wheel passenger and freight; about three years old, and owned by a company in Bridgeton, New Jersey, between which place and this city she made trips weekly. The loss is estimated at $65.000. No insurance.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—Only one passenger in the steamer City of Bridgeton is missing. Miss Bacon, of Bridgeton, has not been seen since the boat landed, but may have escaped.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Julius Avery.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Hon. Julius Avery, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of this State at the last election, against Hon. B. C. Cook, died at his residence in Ottawa this morning. His disease was typhoid fever and heart disease. His age was 39 years.

WASHINGTON.

THANKSGIVING.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn on Wednesday until Monday, Thanksgiving Day intervening.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR,

Which will greatly tend to facilitate the settlement of accounts of Collectors of Internal Revenue, will be promulgated to-morrow.

Under previous regulations, outgoing Collectors' accounts could not be settled until the taxes over which they had receipted, and which remained in their hands upon leaving office, should have been accounted for, either by cash collections or claims for abatements. Such claims and such collections had first to be made by the successor in office, and consequently the settlement of Collectors' accounts depended almost entirely upon such successor. This plan has greatly retarded prompt settlements, and the new regulations provide that in event of outgoing collectors producing evidence of due dilligence in attempting to collect all taxes remaining in his hands, the same will be credited to his account and charged to the new official. The circular particular instructions in regard to the manner in which the transfer of office shall be made, together with the duty of the outgoing and new Collector, Supervisor, Assessor, &c.

HON. H. A. Risley has received

A TELEGRAM FROM EX SECRETARY SEWARD,

from Pekin, saying that he and his party had arrived there all well. From Pekin they will proceed to Calcutta, Bombay and the Persian Gulf.

A special commission, consisting of General Foster, clerk in the Pension Office, and Pension Agent Webster, left here to-night for Fort Gibson, to investigate

THE ALLEGED PENSION FRAUDS

among the Indians at that place.

GENERAL BUTLER

had an interview with the President, and also with Secretary Boutwell, to-day.

IMPORTANT CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT—DECISION AFFECTING BANKS.

[CASE 211.]

U. S. Supreme Court, National Bank of the Republic, *vs.* Millard—Error

To the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

Defendant in error sued the bank on a check drawn in his favor by a Paymaster in the army on the bank against funds to the credit of drawer. Among other matters, the Court below refused to charge the jury that Millard could not recover unless the defendant bank had accepted or promised to pay the check. The verdict was for the plaintiff. As the bank brought the case here, this Court now reverses judgment, holding that the holder of a bank check cannot sue the bank for refusing payment in absence of all proof that it was accepted by the bank or charged against the drawers. The relation of the banker and customer is simply that of debtor and creditor and does not partake of a judiciary character. There can be no foundation for action on the part of the holder unless there is a priority contract between him and the bank, and there can be no such; *Provided*, when the bank owes no duty and is under no obligations to the holder. The holder takes the check on the credit of the drawer, and the bank is not connected with the transaction.

ADVENTURES OF A GOLD MEDAL.

The *Evening Star* says: On the second of March, 1867, Congress appropriated five thousand dollars for a gold medal to be presented to Cyrus W. Field, upon the completion of the Atlantic Cable. The medal was made of solid gold, weighing some three or four pounds, elaborately carved and mounted, and enclosed in a pearl case, mounted with gold. Secretary McCulloch, who was Secretary of the Treasury, received the medal from the mint and sent it to President Johnson by his confidential Secretary. The medal was missed shortly after this, and on enquiry being made, Mr. Johnston stated that he had returned it to the Treasury Department, and it was finally believed that the medal had been stolen. Congress, therefore, made another appropriation of $5,000 for a duplicate, which was made and presented to Mr. Field about two years ago. It now turns out that the original medal was returned to the Treasury Department by President Johnson after he had vieved it, and the messenger gave it to Assistant Treasurer Tuttle, who locked it up in his private safe and never heard the charge that it had been stolen, or an appropriation made for a new one. The medal remained in his safe until Saturday last when Mr. Tuttle inquired of General Spinner why Mr. Field did not come for his medal. Gen. Spinner was greatly astonished of course at hearing all the facts in the case, and will retain the medal until some disposition is made of it by Congress.

MURDER MOST FOUL!

Two Drunken Desperadoes in Missouri Kill a Whole Family of Settlers, Mutilate Their Bodies, and Set Fire to the Cabin—They Escape, but Are Pursued.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—A most horrible

MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY,

Numbering five persons, was committed near Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Washington county, last Saturday. The particulars, as related by special dispatches to our papers, are as follows:

John Armstrong and Chas. Jolly, miners, working in the neighborhood, went to Potosi on Saturday to sell some mineral. They drank freely in town, and while returing home, called at the cabin of David Lapine, a French creole, residing a mile and a half north of Potosi. While there a difficulty arose between Armstrong and Jolly and a sister of Mrs. Lapine. Mr. Lapine interfered to quiet the disturbance, when Jolly drew a revolver and

SHOT THE OLD MAN FOUR TIMES,

Killing him instantly. Jolly then turned upon Mrs. Lapine, who had endeavored to prevent the killing of her husband, knocked her down with his fist,

THEN SHOT AND KILLED HER.

Armstrong, in the meantime, had procured an axe, with which he knocked down Mrs. Lapine's sister, and then

COMPLETELY SEVERED THE HEADS OF ALL

From their bodies. The two children were also murdered. The men then fired the cabin, and burned it to the ground with the bodies of the butchered people in it. The murderers then fled, and have not yet been captured but the officers and a large posse of citizens are in pursuit, and their arrest is regarded as certain.

FIRES.

One in Titusville Destroys Several Refineries and Tanks—Thirteen Buildings Consumed in Syracuse.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

TITUSVILLE, November 21.—At ten minutes past one o'clock this morning, the watchman at Stewart & Vansickle's refinery discovered fire bursting out of the treating house, and in a few minutes the building was in flames. About twenty treating tanks and which contained 1,000 barrels refined oil, burst, and the walls of the building fell. The fire then extended to the ker zene factory of A. K. Murray & Co., where five wooden tanks, containing about six hundred barrels, in all, of prepared oil, were consumed. Three small dwelling houses were also destroyed. One poor woman living alone lost all she owned and barely escaped with her life. About half past two o'clock, Vansickle's benzine tank exploded. The refinery of Messrs. Vansickle & Stewart was not burned. The loss is confined to the testing house, which contained one thousand barrels of oil, and the bleaching tank, containing a small quantity. The loss will be about $15,000. Mr. Vansickle, sole lessee of the refinery, is the principal loser. Mr. Murray's loss is estimated at $5,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. November 21.—A fire at Baldwinsville in Onondaga county, on Saturday night destroyed thirteen buirdings, sustaining a loss of over fifty thousand dollars, on which there was less than thirty thousand dollars insurance.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Splendid Packet "City of Evansville," the Steamers Norman and Pine Bluff, With a Valuable Wharfboat, Burned to the Water's Edge at Evansville—A Lady Perishes in the Flames—Total Loss Over $104,000—Insurance, $46,000—Risks in Pittsburgh Companies.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., November 21.—A fire was discovered on the steamer Norman at half-past four o'clock, this morning. She was cut loose, and with the steamer Pine Bluff, floated into the stream and burned to the water's edge. While burning they floated against the new steamer City of Evansville and destroyed her. Humphrey, Lewis & Co.'s wharfboat, with a large amount of freight, was also destroyed. The Norman, which was nearly new, was valued at $15,000. and was insured in Cincinnati offices for $10,000. The Pine Bluff, valued at $9,000, was also insured in Cincinnati for $4,500. The City of Evansville was valued at $70,000, and was insured for $25,000 in Pittsburgh offices, and $5,000 in Evansville. Humphrey, Lewis & Co.'s wharfboat valued at $10,000, was insured for $6,500. There was a large amount of freight on the wharfboat and the City of Evansville, almost all of which was destroyed.

Mrs. Ward, a passenger on the Norman from Newburg to Riley's Landing near Memphis, to join her husband, became bewildered and failing to follow the chambermaid, who sought to save her, was burned to death. Her remains have been recovered. Several explosions of gunpowder occurred, but no other persons were injured.

NEW YORK.

Butler on the Wing—Grant on Senator Schurz—Annexation of Newfoundland—Arrested—The New Cabinet of the Rio Janeiro Government—The Abolition of Slavery—Failure of the Northern Transportation Company.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: General Butler left last night for the East. He had a long conference with Secretary Boutwell, and also called on the President, but says neither had any conversation on matters of public interest. Butler denies the report that his visit to Washington had anything to do with the President's message, or the future policy of the government touching the Alabama claims, and intimates that the message is already written.

The President, in a conversation yesterday, referrred to the report that he had treated Senator Schurz coldly on his arrival in Washington last week, and that he had been more friendly toward Drake. The President remarked that the story was entirely without foundation. On the day that Senator Schurz called the President was engaged and declined to see nearly every one. Drake, who called the same day, was no more fortunate than Schurz.

Newfoundlanders residing in New York and Brooklyn propose to organize a Union society and adopt every available means of agitating the case of annexation of Newfoundland. The Newfoundlanders in Boston will also form a co-operative union by which they hope to create a powerful element that will stimulate to renewed action the annexation of their country and those of other British provinces. They will meet in this city or Brooklyn within a few weeks and draw up a declaration of their sentiments in reference to the course they are advocating, and transmit it to their leading countrymen at home. The late action of the British Government towards the colony of Newfoundland is their great incentive to make these strenuous efforts to become annexed with the United States.

Last evening the steamer Magdala, a rakish little craft of 549 tons, arrived at this port, from Shanghai, through the Suez canal. She had a cargo of new tea, valued at $850,000, and 37 bales of silk, valued at $6,000. The Magdala sailed from Shanghai an the 10th of August.

Rev. T. T. Weirman, the well known Lutheran clergyman, dropped dead of heart disease last night, at his residence, on Eighteenth street.

The police found $8,000 in counterfeit greenbacks, with various presses and counterfeiting implements, at a house long suspected, near Hunter's Point. The counterfeiters had fled.

Tammany is said to have purchased the *Daily Democrat* from the "Young Democracy" for $20,000, with the intention of suppressing it. It is also rumored that the *Times* establishment has been sold to Tammany, but it is not stated when its politics will be changed. The *World*, professing to speak authoratively, declares the Democracy will not go out of the party for a Presidential candidate in 1872, that no new party is needed, and that the Democracy is competent to carry the election without any external assistance. This is understood here as an extinguisher upon Chase and his advocates.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pilll

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedie

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys. Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Soar Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO,

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w1yr

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

INQUEST.

Fatal Accident—A Man Falls down Stairs and Breaks His Neck.

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night word was sent to the Coroner that the body of a man was lying at the foot of the stairs at 144 Spring Alley. He immediately repaired to the place mentioned and found the body of a man who had apparently been about sixty years of age. Around it were two or three females in frantic lamentation, they were his wife and daughters. The Coroner directed the body to be laid out in respectful order, and a preparation directed for the inquest. On Sunday morning he repaired to the house with a jury summoned for that purpose, prepared to take the evidence, but the crying women could give no evidence. They wrung their hands and like "Niobe all tears" sent up the old fashioned funeral wail. The Coroner dispaired getting any valuable evidence from them. It is supposed that the deceased was on his way to one of the bedrooms in the upper story, and having reached the top of the flight of stairs, he lost his ballance and fell to the landing below.

VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict, "that Patrick Fennesy came to his death by an accidental fall down stairs on the night of the 19th November, by which fall his neck was dislocated, said accident having taken place at his residence, 144 Spring alley.

Dr. Addison Arthurs held the *post mortem* examination and reported the man's neck broken. He will be buried to-day.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Crushed Between the Bumpers.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Henry Canahan, a brakemen at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in Allegheny, was caught between the bumpers of two cars, nd horribly mangled. It seems tha Canahan was raising the "draw bar" in in order to make the couple, when the "street conductor" gave the signal of cars ahead. The engineer, mistaking the sigual, backed his train, and Canahan was caught between the two links, one of the links crushing into his bowels. He was, carried into the dispatcher's office, and Dr. Buchanan, the company's physician immediately sent for. Canahan's wife being sent for, soon arrived at the scene, and her grief can be imagined. The unfortunate man is twenty-three years of age, and has two children. He resides near the railway track, close to Bartley's brick yard. Although conscious, the injured man suffered everything, and it is scarcely possible he will survive. He was placed on a settee and carried to his home.

JAPANESE.

Students for the Western University—Princes of the Royal Blood Coming.

By a dispatch published in our telegraph columns, from San Francisco, dated the 17th, it will be seen that T. Scott Stewart, United States Consul at Hiogo, who is on leave of absence, arrived at that port by the steamship China, accompanied by twelve young Japanese students. Mr. Scott Stewart is well known in this city, and is a brother of David A. Stewart, late freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a nephew of Thomas A. Scott. He has been in Japan since the second year of President Lincoln's administration. The young men he brings with him are princes of the royal blood, and are selected from the four ports of Hankow, Kiokiang, Tientsin and Hiogo. Two of them are sons of His Imperial Highness, Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who, it will be recollected, was instrumental in sending out the Burlingame embassy.

The Princes bear with them letters to the Governor of the State, and also a general one to President Grant. The address is peculiar. It reads: His Majesty, the Emperor of the Ta Tsing dynasty, salutes His Majesty, the President of the United States of America, upon the 25th day of the seventh moon [the President's] envoy T. Scott Stewart, having presented a letter, which, when we had read it, we found to be written in a spirit of cordial friendliness, breathing nothing but a desire for relations of amity that should ever increase in strength. Our heart was much rejoiced, indeed, by the perusal of this letter, and we have instructed the office for the Superintendence of Foreign Affairs to show all suitable attention to the Envoy, T. Scott Stewart. In virtue of the commission we have with awe received from Heaven, to rule (to soothe and bridle) all the world, native and foreign must to us be one family without distinction, and in our relations with man we must be thoroughly sincere in all things.

May our friendly relations with his Majesty, the President, henceforth increase in strength, and may both of us alike enjoy the blessings of peace. The attainments of such objects, we cannot doubt, would be most gratifying. We send twelve of our most tender youths to be educated under your care, in order that the interest of commerce may be subserved. They go to an untried, perilous and distant field. Illustrate the fame of your country by the care of these Princes. May we be hung together, or alike enjoy peace increasing." The Princes will arrive in Pittsburgh this week.

Sea Moss Farine

is creating a great sensation in the food market, and its uses, as set forth by the reports of scientific experts, are many and various. In the first place, when employed in the preparation of puddings, custards, blanc mange, creams, gruels, and scores of other delicacies for the family table or the sick room, it adds largely to the quantity of nutriment derivable from the other materials; and in the second place renders the dish, whatever it may be, far more digestible and agreeable to the taste than it would have been without this cheap and pure ingredient. Such is the testimony of a large number of the most prominent hotel keepers in New York and other cities. It is being used largely in all the hospitals, and will prove a lasting blessing to the poor. MS&W

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MORGAN WRIGHT, of Beaver, had three teeth extracted in rather a curious way. He was prying out a large stone from a quarry, when the pry slipped, striking him under the jaw. He was unconscious for some time.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MCCLELLAND, the newly-elected Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District, has a run of luck. He struck an oil well near Franklin last week, whereupon he was serenaded by the Franklin Brass Band.

JNO. CESSNA has served notice on Hon. B. F. Myers, member elect from the Sixteenth District, of his intention to contest his seat. To squeeze a Republican majority out of the Bedford district, will be the greatest work of fiction ever the honorable John attempted.

SOLOMON LONG, who has been residing in Norristown for several years, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. It is stated that he was subject to spells of mental depression and that he had on one or two occasions before attempted to take his life. It is thought he did the deed yesterday morning whilst laboring under such a spell.—*Register.*

ON THURSDAY afternoon, the 3d inst., Mr Jacob Shaner, employed as a freight agent on the Colebrookdale Railroad, at Boyertown, while attempting to get on a coal train, slipped and fell with his feet under the wheels, which passed over them, crushing them so badly that amputation is considered necessary.

John Huey and Samuel Jones, who were confined in the jail at this place upon a charge of robbing the Postoffice at Webster, in this county, on motion of the United States District Attorney, it appearing to the Court that the Westmoreland county jail is too full of prisoners to safely keep the above named defendants, the Court ordered the Marshal to remove them to the jail of Allegheny county, and commit them until the further order of the Court.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

ESQ. SHOOP, formerly a Justice of the Peace of Phillipsburg, Clearfield county, was found last week about three miles from his house, with his hands tied above him to the bent branch of a tree, and gagged. He had remained in that position from 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening until 7 o'clock the next evening and was nearly dead. The villains had robbed him of $400.

A HORSE thief on being conveyed to the Mercersburg jail last week by a plucky landlord who had arrested him, and when they were ready to start, the prisoner got into the buggy first, seizing the lines quickly, put the whip to the horse and left. Pursuit was immediately made for a diftance of four or five miles. The fugitive finding that he couldn't make headway, unhitched the horse and sprunk upon his back. Fresh horses were obtained by those in pursuit and they gained so rapidly on the scoundrel that he jumped from the horse took to the woods and made his escape.

JEREMIAH B. CLARK was drowned in the Delaware, opposite Chester, Wednesday evening last. He was engaged in sailing a small boat, which was struck by a squall and capsized. He clung to the vessel after it turned over and got into it, when it filled and went down with him. The occurrence was witnessed by several persons who were on the shore, and went immediately to his assistance, too late, however, to save him. Mr. Clark was a ship-carpenter by trade, and was, we believe, a cousin of J. B. Clark, who formerly kept the Mansion House, in this city.

MAJOR DAVID MECHLING, of Salem township, met with a painful mishap, one day last week, which proved serious. The Major had been in town for the purpose of procuring some articles at the railroad depot, and was returning home, driving a pair of spirited horses, when a locomotive, with a train of cars came suddenly out of the tunnel, and when about the middle of the embankment, the engineer blew his whistle loudly. One of the horses in the team was quite young and unaccustomed to engines, and becoming frightened at the unusual noise, made a leap forward, started the other horse, and both sprang away, and by the unlooked for movement, threw the Major out upon the road. He was considerably stunned by the fall, but shortly recovered and was assisted into the wagon, and was able to drive home.—Greensburg *Democrat.*

DAVID CARSKADDON, Esq., of Lock Haven, fell dead last week whilst surveying in the woods near Milesburg. His son was with him at the time of his death and had the body returned for interment. Mr. C. was an estimable and useful citizen of Clinton county, and was highly respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Mr. Carskaddon was an active and prominent Democrat, and has been twice mentioned in Democratic State Conventions in connection with the Surveyor Generalship. Had he lived, he would no doubt have been placed in distinguished political position by his party. Mr. C. was a man of great moral worth, and was universally esteemed. His death leaves a great void in society, and his virtues will long be held in cherished remembrance.

Mr. Carskaddon was born near Franklin, in 1817, and was consequently about fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three interesting children.—*Bellefont Watchman.*

EXECUTORS' SALE

-OF-

REAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE of J. M. PORTER, dec'd, will expose at public sale

On Tuesday, November 22, 1870,

A farm known as the IRWIN FARM, containing **One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres,** more or less, situated in Burrel township, Westmoreland county, about one hundred yards from A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, reserving the right of coal under said farm. This farm is well watered by a number of good springs, and in a good state of cultivation, and has an orchard of various kind of fruits. There is a comfortable dwelling house, double barn and other outbuildings, and is situated in a good community.

Terms of sale, or any information in reference to the above farm can be had of the Executors, residing at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Sale to commence on farm at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES McCALL, Sr.,
} Executors.

Tarentum, Oct. 20, '70. oct22:3&w-fdc.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
se24-3mw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealsrs at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free, Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1yw

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE LARGEST AND BEST SElected stock of Fine Toilet Soaps in the city is to be found at 84 Market St., among which are

Colgate's Glycerine and Honey,
Hull's Bay Rum Soap,
Glenn's Glycerine and Honey,
Old Palm Soap,
Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Soap,
Low, Son & Hayden's Glycerine and Honey,
Juniper Tar Soap,
Hull's Barber Soap,
Bazin's Almond Soap,
Bazin's Violette Soap,
Bazin's Bon Ton Soap,
Low's Highly Perfumed Brown Windsor Soap

Sold by the single cake or box cheaper than elsewhere, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
Corner of Market and the Diamond.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The only real and positive Cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded. Only Ten purely vegetable pills. Cure in from two to four days. No exposure: no trouble. Male packages $2; Female, $3. Sent by mail.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

Is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, and all diseases of the blood and skin. As a remedy for Syphilis, it is positive. Physicians, by the use of this remedy you will permanently cure this dreadful disease. Stop, then, the lancet, paluting and caustic, which have always failed, and use a remedy that will leave your patients with sound bodies. $1,35 a bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 MARKET STREET, Agent,
DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia, proprietors.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCH

for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

After ten years of experiment and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its priamary color, and without failure.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

RUSHTON & CO.,
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Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CURER THINGS." dec20

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

my4:TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption in its almost incipient stages, so prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and of the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life, as in fact a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, it will cure in every case. Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary if this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct13:mw&f-4w&4tw

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-E.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug20-3mw

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A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, sep3:4tw 267 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-E.

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

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BLACK SILKS!

Blankets, Shawls,

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REDUCED PRICES.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphillis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammennorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamennorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attendance is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

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Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

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oct7

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Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.
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CHLORATE OF POTASSA LOZENGES.
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CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.
Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.

The best and Cheapest preparations for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs.

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N. B.—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all hours.

$3 WATCH. **$3** WATCH.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN

Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch

COMPANY

Have appointed J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers, 561 Broadway, New York, sole Agents for the United States, and have authorized them to sell their great Eureka Aluminum Gold Watches for Three Dollars, and to warrant each and every one to keep correct time for one year. This watch we guarantee to be the best and cheapest time-keeper that is now in use in any part of the globe. The works are in double cases, Ladies' and Gent's size, and are beautifully chased. The cases are made of the metal now so widely known in Europe as Aluminum Gold. It has the *exact color of Gold*, which *always retains it.* It will stand the test of the strongest acids; no one can tell it from Gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being one-fourth lighter The works are all made by machinery, the same as the well-known American Watch. We pack the Watch safely in a small box and send it by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $3.50; fifty cents for packing and postage. A key is sent free with each Watch. Money should be sent by Post-Office Money order or in a Registered Letter. Address all orders and communications to

J. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Jewelers,
561 Broadway, New York.
nov12-4tw

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh.
dec27

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. je11:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associators
PITTSBURGH, June17, 1870. n16:6mw

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES,

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Gooseberries, Currants,

And other small Fruits of the most approved varieties for Gardens and Orchards. Grape Vines for Vineyards. Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs in great variety. Parties intending planting this Fall are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The Accommodation Trains of the Fort Wayne Railway stop at the Nurseries. Edgeworth Station. No Tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries.

JAMES WARDROP.
oct8:4tw

VALUBLE FARM

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church; one-half of the farm is coal and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame Stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Dr. Prestley and James Blacknore. THOMAS A. McKOWN,
sep3-3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALLEGHENY AND PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the tenth day of the present month. Payable at the office of the Treasurer, at the Second National Bank, Allegheny City, November the 7th, 1870.

ROBERT MORROW,
no12-3tw President.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, **D. SUMNER, 704** Broadway, New York. sep3:1tw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENGTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Erumbous, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is pain in passing urine, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber *sherry color.*

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that purifies and strengthens all structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, with sweet, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Disorders and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption, CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak watery,* and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excrutiating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called —*i. e* external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be st

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

[World Special.]

LONDON, November 17.—The Peace-at-Any-Price-Party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the

POPULAR DEMAND FOR WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

Unless she recedes from her present position. Granville told Gladstone they must choose between yielding to the tide and going out of office. For a moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff, are Lowe, Childers, Caldwell, Bruce, and Ayrton. The truth is,

GRANVILLE SENT HIS REPLY IN HOT HASTE

Without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them that the country was committed to his position, and he could not and would not recede from it.

The *Morning Post* says: The course of France has now become the course of Europe. All neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain peace and leave her intact, or aid her to continue the war in order to hold Prussia engaged,

WHILE ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, ITALY AND TURKEY WHIP RUSSIA

Into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces or France, detaining them, will showher-self once more the savior of Europe.

The *Standard* has a bitter attack on Russia and Prussia, who, it declares, conspired together to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence; an audacious contempt of public morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless wars. It proclaims that the existence of any English Ministry would not be worth a week's purchase that would dare not give the right answer to their most insolent challege.

PALLADINIS CUTS OFF THE DUKE OF MECKLINBURG—THE GERMANS SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES, AND GREATLY OUTNUMBERED.

(World Special.)

LONDON, November, 18.—A special telgram from Tours, dated the 17th, has the ollowing: General Palladines has repeated his strategic movement which secured his late victory at Orleans, and has accomplished another still more important success. While holding the German forces at Toury by threatening them in front with a force equal to their own he has swung around his left wing, moving at the same time the whole corps from Chartres along the road leading through Ablis, Orsoneville, Author, and St. Hilaire, to Etampes, where the corps has paused. By this movement Paladines has thrust himself between the Duke of Mecklenburg and Paris, while also, encircling the German army in front, on the right flank, and in the rear. While this was going on, the Germans, divining their danger, commenced to retreat from Toury northward along the road leading to Angerville to a point twelve miles south of Etampes. Some fighting occurred resulting in

AN ADVANTAGE TO THE FRENCH,

Who everywhere greatly outnumbered the enemy. Paladinces' vanguard is now twenty-two miles due south of Versailles.

The government at Tours has information to the effect that the advance of the army of Prince Frederick Charles has only reached Auxerre to-day, a ten days' march from Tours.

THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG VICTORIOUS.

VARSAILLES, November 18.—The King to-day telegraphed to Queen Augusta at Berlin that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, yesterday, repulsed the enemy along the whole line near Dreux. Gen. Treskow, at the same time captured Dreux. Many prisoners were taken. The enemy were pursued in the direction of Lemars.

LONDON, November 18.—It is now ascertained that the Prussians in Paladines' front have not retired to Arthenay. The Prussians now hold all strongholds along the line of the Seura mountains.

The siege of Longwry and Montmedy is imminent.

A sortie from Mezieres bas been repulsed by the First Prussian Infantry.

THE FEELING IN VIENNA.

LONDON, November 18.—A well informed correspondent writing from Vienna says: If the Russians desire for a revision of the Paris treaty of 1856 had been submitted to the other signers, a favorable result might have ensued. The course, however, that Russia has seen fit to take, creates a grave situation, shaking all settled statutes of European policy, and compelling a common cause of action to resist her demands.

BARON VON BEUST NOT RESIGNED.

VIENNA, November 18.—The rumor of the resignation of Baron Von Beust is discredited by official journals, which pronounce the story on which the rumor is based as wholly untrue.

HUNGARY WANTS WAR.

PESTH, November 18.—The Opposition in the Hungarian Diet continue to urge a decided course on the Government in the matter of the Prussian demand.

AUSTRIA'S TEMPERATURE INDEXED BY AN ENGLISH THERMOMETER.

VIENNA, November 18.—The *Free Press* confirms the identity of the English and Austrian notes to the Russian Emperor.

World Special.

LONDON, November 18.—Notwithstanding the momentary and somewhat forced unanimity existing in the Cabinet upon the Russian question, it is known that this unanimity exists only in theory, and that

RUSSIA WILL NOT PROCEED TO ENFORCE HER CLAIMS,

But that upon finding England, Austria, and France resolute, she will submit the matter to arbitration and not engage in war. Should this expectation prove delusive, the peace party in the Cabinet will insist on England abstaining from all war measures. Consequently, there will be a resignation of a portion of the Cabinet, or a complete change of the Government.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET.

inReports to-night indicate the summoning of Parliament for next week.

[World Special.]

LONDON, November 18.—A dispatch from Mr. Fish to Mr. Moran concerning

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

Arrived to-day. Lord Granville being out of town, the dispatch could not be communicated to him. The contents are, up to this moment, unknown to the public. In circles where the fact of the arrival of the dispatch is known great consternation and excitement prevails, as it is assumed that

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE A SECRET UNDERSTANDING.

Odo Russell was sent to Versailles to ask Bismarck categorically if he would acquiesce at once and unconditionally in the rejection of Russia's pretensions. The war party of the Cabinet proposes, should Bismarck's answer be either negative or hesitating or disingenuous, to inform Russia that she must choose between the withdrawal of her claims and war. But the peace party of the Cabinet suppose that Bismarck, without committing himself further, will propose a Congress of all the powers to discuss and decide upon the modification of the treaty of 1856. The peace party are determined to do all possible to induce the Government to assent to this arrangement, while the war party are equally resolved to adhere to their position.

A SPLIT IS IMMINENT.

It was a member of the Peace party of the Government who informed your correspondent, on the 16th, that the Administration would finally yield to Russia's demands, since she asked no more than her rights.

JNO. BRIGHT'S HEALTH

Is still impaired, and he will resign provided the war party of the Cabinet prevails.

Odo Russell has not yet reached Versailles, but is expected there to-night.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

Such public opinion as there is in Russia is represented to be in favor of peace.

The English officers are volunteering for service in the Turkish army.

It is stated that when the Russian Minister at Vienna communicated Gortschakoff's note to Beust, he accompanied it with the assurance of the most peaceful intentions on the part of his Government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Odo Russell's special mission to Versailles, believes the Under-Secretary will return within twenty-four hours with a disavowal on the part of Prussia of sympathy with Russia's pretensions, or will leave behind assurances that are unsatisfactory. The reply will be considered equivalent to complicity.

The *Journal De St. Petersburg* declares that Russia will not prove unwilling to submit her demand to a Congress, if it can be held immediately. It denies that the Russian note meant the abrogation of the entire treaty. Turkey, it says, is threatened with internal dangers, and intervention is necessary.

[World Special.]

LONDON, November 20.—My dispatch last night concerning the new demand made by England through Odo Russell for an armistice, was confirmed to-night by the *Observer*, which says: The negotiations for an armistice are opened on the basis which promises success. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Versailles on the 15th, gives a gloomy picture of the German situation.

It seems that

NO BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS IS POSSIBLE

before next spring, as the heavy guns have not yet been brought up, owing to the muddy roads. They are constructing entrenchments in the rear to guard against an attack by the French.

(Tribune Special.)

SUMMARY OF THE LATE MOVEMENTS BETWEEN ORLEANS AND PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs on the 18th: Yesterday Gen. Manteuffel was at Rheims with the First and Eighth Army Corps, marching by Soissons toward Amiens, with instructions to direct his course south-westward, in case of a heavy attack by the Army of the Loire. None of his troops shared in the fight at Dreux.

The design of Paladines was, when reinforced by infantry, to turn the flank of the Fifteenth corps at Versailles and operate on the weak point of the German lines between St. Germain and Argentreal, where a sortie from Mont Valereen was to support his attack. He had marched north from Chateau Dun on the line to Chartres and Chateau Neuf, expecting thus to keep far enough west to avoid being intercepted. He was, however, met by the Duke of Mecklenburg with parts of the Fifth and Twelfth corps, and Fifty-sixth cavalry division, and Twenty-second infantry division, which had been hastily gathered from the Paris besieging forces and from those which marched on Orleans. The Second and Fourth cavalry divisions were held in reserve near Epernon. The French were driven back to Chateau Neuf and Bryon.

The First Bavarian corps, Gen. Gann commanding, were arrested at Etampes, in their march on Orleans, and forced toward Ablis, but as the French fell back southwest-ward, the Bavarians are expected to continue their southward movements, in which the Second and Fourth cavalry divisions will support them.

Prince Frederick Charles was at Troyes commanding the Third, Ninth and Tenth corps. The Tenth corps was working toward Dijon by Chatillon-Sur-Seine; the Ninth went onward toward Auxerre, while the Third, *via* Sens and Fontainbleau, connected with Gen. Tann.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE FRENCH REGULAR ARMY.

The manner in which France has been deprived of her regular army, by losses in battle and capture, is astounding. She commenced the war with 430,000 regular troops. This is what has become of them;

Captured at Weissenburg	1,000
Captured at Woerth	6,000
Captured at Spicheren	2,500
Captured at Saargemund, Haguenau, and Litchenberg	1,377
Captured at Vionville	2,000
Captured at Gravelotte	3,000
Captured at Vitry	850
Captured at Beaumont	2,896
Captured at Sedan	84,450
Captured at Laon	2,080
Captured at Toul	2,240
Captured at Strasburg	15,547
Captured at Schlestadt, &c	5,000
Captured at Metz	155,000
Total	285,700

The losses by death in action, and in hospital by wounds and sickness, have been 81,300 men; and this makes a total of 367,000. There remains consequently of the 430,000 only 63,000 men, and with these 50,000 are with Trochu in Paris, and the others are with General Aurelles on the Loire. Besides this loss of men, France has had taken from her since the war began more than 3,500 cannon, and 35,000 horses. In the losses of men I have not included the National Guards and Gardes Mobiles taken prisoners at various places, nor the garrison of Metz, but simply the soldiers of the regular army.

[World Special.]

OPINION OF A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, November 20.—A Tours correspondent, last night, again interviewed some of the members of the Government whose statements concerning the Russian question were telegraphed you on the 16th inst. He said it was now certain that no combination of the Powers would be formed against Russia. Five governments beside Russia signed the treaty of 1856, and all were equally aggrieved at Russia's violation thereof, but will not even write a collective note remonstrating against that violation. France is powerless. Prussia connives with Russia. Italy declares that she will not join any diplomatic movement against Russia, having gained the objects of her former alliance with France and England.

There remains Austria. She will address a note to Prussia, but will not threaten war.

In 1867, Count Von Beust, himself, proposed the abolition of those provisions of the Treaty restricting the sovereignty in the Black Sea. He is now quite willing, even anxious, to make a still higher bid for the friendship of Russia. You will see that

ENGLAND WILL BE LEFT ALONE.

Should she insist on refusing to join the congress for the decision of Russia's claim; she will not insist that the congress will meet, and Russia will gain her point. Granville's letter does not mean war. England has no wish for a struggle. Herself and Turkey are on the one side; Russia, Prussia and the United States on the other. The remaining Powers are mere spectators. Bismarck has a secret treaty with Russia, just as he had a draft of the secret treaty with France—two strings to his bow. He elected to reject France's offer to give him all he wanted, n exchange for Belgium, and to accept Russia's offer and compel the neutrality of Austria, as the condition of tearing the Treaty of 1856 to pieces.

Special to the World.

RUSSIA MEANS FIGHT "FROM THE WORD GO."

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15, via LONDON, November 20.—An imposing iron clad Russian squadron will shortly make its appearance in the Dardanelles, and military force will appear on the Danube, if Vienna and Constantinople are less compliant than Russia hopes.

Ignatiff has started for Constantinople, furnished with explicit instructions.

LONDON, November 20.—The strength of the Russian army on a war footing, shows the following result:

REGULAR ARMY:

Infantry, 977,283 men; cavalry, 68,509; artillery, 98,278; engineers, 25,160; guns, 1,600.

IRREGULAR ARMY:

Cossack—troops of Caucassians: Infantry, 37,174; cavalry, 143,892; artillery, 1,361; guns, 220. Grand total, 1,357,657.

[Herald Special.]

ITALY DISPOSED TO SIDE WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, November 19.—A telegram from Florence, 18th, says: Great excitement prevails here over the war question in regard to Russia's position on the treaty of 1856. Popular enthusiasm is in favor of adherence to the cause of Russia. The report that the ministry has resolved not to take joint action with England and Austria is well received. The position taken by the Cabinet is understood to be to entirely stand aloof from any complications that may grow out of this question. The government will have enough to do in harmonizing the new state of affairs at Rome. Official papers state that reports of Prussia's intended interference in behalf of the Pope are entirely unfounded. They were raised by agents of Austria for selfish ends. It is certain that Italy's position will be that of entire neutrality.

Herald Special.

ENGLISH VIEWS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, November 19.—A warlike feeling prevails all over England. Important dissensions exist in the Cabinet on the Russian question, which will likely lead to the dissolution of the ministry. Granville insists that England must put down her foot firmly, or forever give up her voice in European affairs. He holds out that the present attitude of Russia means the future, if not the immediate, prosecution of her long cherished designs on the East. The present moment is the only time when England can hope to resist successfully the policy against which heretofore she has fought at great sacrifice of life and treasure. Lowe and Cardswell are positively arrayed against war on the present issue. The conservatives are about to call a meeting at London, to consider the crisis in view of the probable early convocation of Parliament. Gladstone hesitates to commit himself for or against war on the present provocation.

AUSTRIAN SENTIMENT

VIENNA, November 19.—In the Reichsrath to-day the Ministry carried an address to the throne by a large majority. The journals of this city are all vigorously anti-Russian. The Austrian reply to the Russian note is expected to reach St. Petersburg to-day. The resignation of the Polocke cabinet has been expected for a day or two, but it is denied that any such action is contemplated. General Sheridan has left Pesth for Constantinople. The *Abend Post* denies that Austria has made any proposition for war.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By Atlantic Cables.

MONSTER DIAMONDS.

LONDON, November 19.—Wheeler, the celebrated diamond hunter of the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived. He brings some stones valued at £30,000, and weighing 88 carats.

THE GREAT UNIFICATOR TO BE BISMARCK'S PROXY.

LONDON, November 20.—Bismarck will be represented in the North German Parliament by Herr Delbruck.

RATHER MIXED.

The result of the Prussian elections is as follows: Conservatives, 129; Free Conservatives, 26; Old Liberals, 20; National Liberals, 104; Left Centre, 18; Fortschritt, 41; Poles, 19; Particulars, 6; Catholics, 43, and Undefined, 22.

REFORM CONVENTION.

Letter From ex-Governor Curtin, Our Minister to Russia, on the Proposed Revision of the State Constitution of Pennsylvania.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, November 18.—A private letter from Governor Curtin has just been received here containing the following relative to the proposed revision of our State Constitution. After stating that he has not participated in political discussions, since he has been in Russia, the Governor says: "But I cannot refrain from encouraging you in the important reform you treat so fully and forcibly in your last letter. I am rejoiced to learn that an earnest effort is about to be made to secure a general revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania by calling upon the people of the State to exercise their sovereign power through the channel of a Reform Convention. Surely such a movement must meet with the cordial approval and enlist the positive efforts of the best men of both parties. For the necessity of thorough reform is painfully apparent to all. It is not in any sense a question of party politics, and it should be preserved from the dangers of mere partisan direction. The revision of the fundamental law of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania, after the lapse of a third of a century, embracing a decade of matchless progress, is a work of no common magnitude. It is most vital to our vast and varied material interests and equally so to our future honor and advancement, that the people should be enabled to perfect their sadly needed reforms, in the most unbiassed and dispassionate manner, and therefore special elections as far removed as possible from the annual political struggles, should be held, not only for the election of delegates to the convention, but also for the ratification or rejection of the amendments which may be matured and proposed. Such a convention at this time could not fail to elevate the character of our legislation and to redeem our political system from many of the debauching influences which have become so closely interwoven with it. It would enforce a just deference to the popular will in the enactment of laws and in the exercise of all delegated powers, and when the will of the people is respected, the good name and the prosperity of the Commonwealth are never imperilled."

AFFRAY ON A TRAIN.

Unruly Negro Passengers, and an Impatient Conductor—What it Cost to Eject a "Culled Pusson"—John Smith, Conductor, Seriously Wounded—A Brakeman in Trouble—Arrests.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—This afternoon two colored men somewhat intoxicated, got on a down passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad at Greensburg, Indiana. When the conductor, John C. Smith, came around demanding the tickets, one of the men, Captain Leatt, of this city, manifested a disposition to play with the conductor, and to delay matters by handing him a piece of paper. The patience of the conductor gave out, and he stopped the train, and put both men off by force, though it appears the second party had not participated in the delay, and after the bell had rang agreed, according to the statement of the passengers, to pay his fare. This so enraged the second man, who was a barber from Greensburg, that he drew a revolver and discharged it twice at the conductor—one ball taking effect in the hip. Finally, they were induced to come on the train, and manifesting a disposition for further fight, a brakeman undertook to knock the barber down with a stone. This failed, and the latter again discharged the pistol, this time at the brakeman, though without effect. The two were finally arrested and sent back to Greensburg. The conductor is seriously though not dangerously wounded.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

SCHURZ AND FISH.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Senator Schurz had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day.

CABINET GOSSIP.

The President in conversation with a gentleman to-day, state that it was not his intention to make any changes in the Cabinet, at least for the present. He admitted that somewhat of a pressure had been brought to bear in favor of a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, but said there was no vacancy, and of course, the appointment could not be made. Alluding to the report that Postmaster General Creswell would probably resign, the President said that he had no intimation that Mr. Creswell desired to retire from the Cabinet, and he, (the President) should not ask him to resign so long as he saw fit to remain. He spoke of Mr. Creswell in complimentary terms, and said that he had conducted the affairs of the Postoffice Department with great ability, and had made many reforms in the interest of economy. With regard to Mr. Fish, the President was of the opinion that he would remain in the Cabinet, though on this point he was not certain. Should Mr. Fish retire, however, it would be upon his own motion, and not because the President was anxious to dispense with his services.

KANSAS.

Political—State Population—Extraordinary Quantities of Buffaloes—Murder of a Colored Minister,

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOPEKA, Nov. 19.—The Republican majority in this State will exceed 20,000. The Legislature stands 108 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and a few settlers' candidates.

Official census returns give Kansas a population of 353,478, with Forts Ripley and Larned to hear from, which will add about 1,400 more. Value of farms and farm property in the State over $8,300,000; live stock over $23,000,000; grain raised last year nearly 24,000,000 bushels.

Parties in from the West to-day state that for sixty miles out beyond Ellis the country is literally covered with buffalo. They are in droves of two or three hundred each, and range within gunshot of the railroad. They come up from the south, and their appearance in such large numbers at this season of the year is unprecedented.

Burrett Scales, a colored Baptist minister, was murdered near here day before yesterday. Mrs. Scales, wife of the murdered man, and a young colored man named Louis Ford, were arrested on suspicion and committed for trial.

NEW YORK.

Peace Meeting—Fire—A Wealthy Thief—Cotton—Whisky—Mercantile Failure.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute this evening by the French and German international workingmen's society, free-thinkers and other societies, in the interest of peace in Europe.

A fire at half-past four this afternoon in the four-story brick building 215 and 217 East Twenty-ninth street, occupied by G. L. & J. C. Kelty as a furniture and shade factory, almost totally destroyed it Insured for full amount. The fire extended along Twenty-ninth street and in the rear to Thirtieth street, badly damaging seven dwelling houses, involving an additional loss of $12,000. Most of the dwellings were insured.

James Kelly, a wealthy and respectably connected man, owning a house on Lexington avenue, was held in two thousand dollars bail to-day, on the charge of burglariously entering the residence of Wm. L. Peck, in July last, while the family were absent, and stealing clothing valued at one thousand dollars. Part of the stolen property was found in a bed-room in Kelly's house.

The cotton receipts for the week from all ports were 122,183 bales, and the exports 87,655.

The recent decline in whisky and the general depression in this particular trade has caused a suspension of some houses in the liquor trade heretofore in high standing.

A rumor has gained much currency that a wholesale and retail grocery firm identified with the business interests of New York city for a long series of years had failed. It could not, however, be authenticated.

In regard to the recent alleged frauds in the revenue in the matter of false weight at the Custom House, the report is current that the firm whose books were seized is compromised with the Government officials for $200,000.

It is stated that a confidential detective of the Treasury Department at Washington is in the city watching closely both the Government officials and the merchants.

The bank statement presents an unfavorable exhibit, but on being analyzed is not so bad as it seemed on its face.

NO VERDICT.

The Jury in the Vanderpool Murder Trial Disagree—Prospects of a Third Trial in the Case.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, November 19.—The jury in the Vanderpool murder case, at Kalamazoo, after being in close consultation for twenty-two hours and twelve minutes, through their foreman, announced to the Court that they were unable to agree on points of evidence, and that there was no prospect of an agreement. The counsel for the prisoner argued for an immediate new trial and the vindication of their client, or that he be discharged on bail. Gen. McCutcheon, for the prosecution, stated that the case was not a proper one to be let to bail, and neither do they deem it at all proper to enter a *nolle pros.* It remains, then, that there must and should be a new trial, but it is next to impossible for the people to recall all their witnesses and to resume the trial at once. The Court has taken the matter under advisement and will announe its decision on Monday morning. The interest in the pending question is intense, and pervades all classes of the community. It is understood the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

RUNAWAYS CAPTURED.

An Erie Wife Makes Off With $800 of Her Husband's Money, but is Coaxed Back to Her Allegiance—In Bankruptcy.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Fred. Kunz, of Erie, Pa., who ran away with Christian Keller, ten days ago, taking eight hundred dollars of her husband's money with her, was overtaken here to-day by her husband and induced to return home with him.

Horace B. Claflin & Co., of New York, have petitioned the United States District Court to have Hart, Helmers & Voorhes, of this city, adjudged bankrupts. Claflin & Co.'s claim is $27,000.

CRIME.

A Short Chapter on the Evils of Intemperance.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—The November term of the Jefferson Circuit Court commences to-morrow, and the criminal docket is almost unprecedented in the judicial history of the country. Indictments have been found against sixteen persons for murder, whose cases come up for a hearing this term. In addition to these there are a number of others which have not yet been acted upon by the Grand Jury. Among all this terrible array of crime, there are but four cases, the immediate cause of which has not been traced to intemperance.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The Cincinnati Bridge and the Louisville Canal.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, November 19.—The *Times* this evening says the United States engineers appointed to examine the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge have prepared a report on the subject, which will be adverse to that structure.

The Committee appointed to visit the Louisville Canal with reference to securing an early opening have returned, though they have not submitted a report. It is understood they returned satisfied that General Weitzel is doing all he can in prosecuting the work, and that it will be so far advanced as to allow of opening by the 15th of December, when boats eighty feet wide will be able to pass, if there is sufficient water.

The St. Louis suffragans have interviewed Governor elect B. Gratz Brown on the female voting question, and will, it is said, urge the Legislature to pass a bill in that interest.

GRATZ BROWN'S PLATFORM.

His Speech in St. Louis after the Election.

Fellow-citizens, Democrats of the State of Missouri—for I presume I can include representatives of all your number in my address—I wish to say to you that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the support which you have given me in this canvass, that has ended in such a magnificent triumph. [Cheers.] I assure you, moreover, that I do not take that triumph to myself, personally, but only to the principles that have been so emphatically endorsed—those of equal freedom for every man in this nation by right of his birthright. We have gone through this contest, we have made no appeal to party, we have made no discrimination against men, and yet we have made a distinctive appeal to the common sentiment of the common country, in behalf of the right of every man to exercise the franchise of a free man, and we have won upon that principle. [Cheers.]

Now I have to say to you without any hesitation that I have to thank the Democratic party of the State of Missouri [cheers] for the cordial support that they have given me in that position; and I say furthermore that no party has ever shown more perfect command of self, more perfect disregard of past traditions, more perfect devotion to the patriotic welfare of the common country than has the Democratic party in the last election in this State of Missouri. [Cheers.] I can say to you frankly, my fellow citizens, that I am the last man in this nation to disregard the obligations under which I stand, and that in this election I recognize that my obligations are in the largest measure due to the Democratic party of the State of Missouri. [Cheers.]

Now, my friends, let me tell you another thing. I recognize the fact that the Democratic party of the State of Missouri has done this thing—it has elevated itself upon a higher platform than it ever occupied before; it has gone for the rights of all men, and in so doing it has made an initiative of the future that will go through all the States of this Union. It has cut itself loose from the formulas and the obstructions of the past, and it has made a platform upon which the *young men* of this nation can stand—[cheers]—a platform where they can stand disembarrassed of all the antecedents that have gone before them—disembarrassed of all that retinue of party machinery that has kept them down heretofore, and where they can move forward in the spirit and in the light of a pure Democracy, advancing to the conquest of the future. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, so far as this question concerns our own State, I desire to say to you that I recognize this as the triumph of new ideas; that I recognize this as the initiation of a reconstruction of our State from the bottom upward; [cheers] that I reorganize it as the initiative of a new convention to recognize our fundamental law [Prolonged cheering.]

And accepting it in that light, I wish you all good cheer in the future, hoping and trusting only, in addition to that, that the lesson which has been taught by this election to the nation at large will be received and accepted, and that the national representatives who have been sent from the Western country, when they understand the force and significance of all of your votes, will understand that it is proper for them to coalesce, and combine and consort with anybody and everybody that will reduce to the nearer approximation of justice and truth that immense tax which is now levied upon us under the false and fraudulent guise of a revenue tariff. [Cries of "That's Democracy," and "That is what we want," and cheers.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, I have only to say to you in conclusion that I have the the honor to be your Governor elect for the State of Missouri. I will promise you an honest and faithful administration of that office. I will promise you, furthermore, that I will permit no Rings around the State House or out of it, as far as I can help it, to sap the life and the wealth out of the community; and I will say furthermore, gentlemen, that in making that administration I will endeavor to predicate it upon live issues, and I will endeavor to call young men to the support of it. [Great cheering.]

The Cabinet and the Next Presidential Election.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) writes:

"There is no doubt that the President went to Philadelphia to get an opportunity to quietly consult his friends as to the selection of a cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, he having made up his mind to appoint one. Senator Cameron has recommended Colonel Forney. To a gentleman who recently spoke to the President on the question of recognizing Pennsylvania by a cabinet appointment, he replied that he had offered five gentlemen places in the cabinet, who had all declined, and he had not yet given it up. It is understood that the five he had alluded to are George H. Stuart, Lindley Smith, Adolph E. Borie, Judge McKennan and Judge Strong.

"If he now makes a selection from Pennsylvania, either Attorney General Akerman, Secretary Fish or Postmaster Creswell will have to be retired. All three represent States which will, in all probability, vote for the Democratic candidate in 1872, and the President being now openly a candidate for re-election is on the alert to secure Pennsylvania, without whose vote he has, within the last week, for the first time, conceded he could not be re-elected.

"His faith in Pennsylvania politicians centres almost wholly in Senator Cameron, but nearly all the President's former friends are adverse to his surrendering so completely to the influence of the Sage of Lochiel, and this is what now troubles him. The Postoffice Department is Senator Cameron's objective point. He is an old friend of Mr. Cresswell's and he has now apparently unlimited influence with him, but he has told the President that he must concentrate all his power in States which carry in 1872, and Maryland is not one of them. He says he does not want to be considered as asking Mr. Cresswell's retirement, but if he is to go, he wants Colonel Forney to have the place, and then give reasons why a change should be made. Were it not for the President's being a candidate for re-election nothing would be done, but he is growing anxious and nervous on this point, and will talk freely with any one upon his prospects for arranging delegate elections and electoral votes."

Minister Berthemy's position in Washington is anomalous. He was recalled by the Imperial Government, and Prevost Paradol appointed in his place. The latter died before Berthemy had officially vacated his position. Next the Empire became bankrupt, and now the Republic has not thought proper to either accredit M. Berthemy or the reverse. Still he is diplomatically looked upon as the only representative of the French Government. Viscount Frielhard has called on Secretary Fish and claims to have been appointed as Berthemy's successor. He will have to wait the arrival of the proper authentication from Jules Favre.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From Daily Post of Wednesday.

A Missing Wife.

Yesterdy morning there came to the office of Mayor Brush an elderly man, who gave his name as George M. Timby, hailing from the neighborhood of Beaver. The man made inquiries in regard to his wife. It appears that Mrs. Timby is subject to occasional brief fits of mental derangement, and that, when so afflictsd, she wanders away from home. Four times during the past eight years has she suffered in this manner. Four days ago while laboring under one of these attacks, she disappeared from home and has not been seen since. It was ascertained that she came toward this city, and hither her husband has come in search of her. He thinks that she is in the city somewhere, and that by this time she has probably recovered from her derangement. He says she is about thirty-four years of age, weighs about one hundred pounds, is rather slightly formed, and has black hair and black eyes. She wore a stripped dress before she left home. She has five little children at home. As may be imagined Mr. Timby is very anxious to hear of his wife.

ALLEGHENY.

The Criminal Business of Yesterday—Police Matters.

Yesterday was another unusually quiet day in Allegheny. From the several sources of news, but little was to be obtained. The several Aldermen complained of having nothing of an official nature to attend to and that in fact, their occupations were all but gone. Alderman Eggers, of the eighth ward is busily engaged in attending to the assortment of birds which he has in his office. Alderman Mullin is confined to his room with a severe attack of rheumatism. Aldermen Renter and Arent state that if business don't improve they will resign their positions. In this state of affairs how is a local reporter to provide news for the readers of a morning daily? It is almost an impossibility. As far as the Aldermen are concerned, we don't blame them; they can't manufacture news if they have not got it.

At Mayor Callow's office, alone, were we able to scare up anything with a semblance of news, in Allegheny, yesterday. The first litigant who presented himself before His Honor yesterday, was William McKean, who alleged that Jeremiah Maloney had assaulted him in a livery stable, in Allegheny, and struck him on the head with a whip-stock. Jeremiah has been sent for.

Next was Bridget Branigan, who made an information against Abraham Fox, charging him with larceny as bailee of a ten dollar bill. Mrs. Branigan stated that having to make a purchase at the stall of the defendant, in the Allegheny market, she gave him a ten dollar bill, which he confiscated, refusing to deliver up either the bill or change. Bail was given for a hearing.

Mayor Callow had also before him Thomas Jones, who made an information against John Lally, charging him with the theft of a watch. The parties roomed together in the same house, in the first ward, Allegheny, and the prosecutor alleged that during his absence, yesterday, the defendant visited the boarding house of the two, and prying off the lock of his trunk captured a silver watch valued at twenty-five dollars; a warrant was issued.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson; and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

In the case of Wood, Morrell & Co., vs. the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, the bond for $10,000, with sureties, as required by Court, was filed and approved.

Cook et. al. vs. Mackrell et. al, Rule to show cause why affirmation of judgment should not be vacated argued, and by agreement in writing filed, judgment vacated.

Orr's Administrator's vs Kelly. Argued by Foster and Hampton for appellants and Purviance, contra.

Colton vs. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Argued by Ferguson for plaintiff, in error, and Schoyer, contra.

Negley et. al. vs. Lindsey. Argued by Brown and Marshall, for plaintiff, in error, and Acheson, contra.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Collier.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

National Bank of Commerce vs Frances E. Tanner, executor of James P. Tanner, deceased. This was an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $580 27

Thomas Davidson vs same defendant. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,154 68.

S. B. W. Gill vs same defendant. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $5,77 96.

A motion for a new trial was made on the part of the defendant in the case of Yeakle vs Frazer.

Court then adjourned until next Monday morning.

Bail For Court.

Alderman Irwin, of the Second ward, Allegheny, had before him, yesterday, a case of alleged larceny, in which the prosecutor was James Campbell, proprietor of a tavern on Federal street, and the defendant one George Sproul, who keeps a saloon in the same vicinity. Campbell alleges that he proposed to make a wager of ten dollars with Sproul, and laid the money on the counter. Sproul, instead of "covering" the amount, swept the ten dollar note into his money drawer, and refused to return it. The defendant had a hearing before the Alderman, and gave bail for trial at the next term of court.

New Catholic Church.

On Thank-giving Day the new St. James' Catholic Church, at Sewickley, will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies by Bishop Domenec. The building, it will be remembered, was blown down about two years since, just as it was about to be dedicated. The members of the congregation, although few in number and of limited means, have rebuilt the structure, and they ask all who can to attend and assist in defraying the expenses incurred. Trains will leave the Allegheny station at 8:30 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, and excursion tickets will be sold.

The Greatest Inducements

Ever offered in Sewing Machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already one established. For terms, circulars, samples of work, &c., address

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
no24 1m No. 49 Sixth St., Pittsburg.

THE UNKNOWN.

Coroner's Inquest Yesterday—The Death at the Homeopathic Hospital—The Imprisoned Witnesses Examined—No Light Thrown on the Mystery—The Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday afternoon there was an inquest held on the remains of the unknown man who was found in a wounded condition on the bluff in front of the residence of a notorious colored woman named Malinda Lucas, on Wylie street. It will be remembered that the man was found in an injured condition on the bluff at the head of Wylie street, and was conveyed to the lock-up, and subsequently, by the Mayor's instructions, to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue, where he died on Monday afternoon. Drs. Murdock and Arthurs made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and their testimony will be found below.

Shortly after the finding of the body the Coroner ordered the arrest of a number of the colored persons who tenanted the house of Malinda Lucas. They were locked up in the watch house, and held as witnesses, from Monday until yesterday afternoon. Those summoned by the Coroner were James Murray, Malinda Lucas, Sarah Claggett, Matt Gordon, "Birdie" Catlin and Cal Black.

At the inquest yesterday afternoon the persons summoned were brought from the Lock-up to the office of Coroner West on Fifth avenue.

The first witness called was a colored man, named Samuel S. Lindsey. He testified to the bad reputation of the house presided over by Malinda Lucas; an officer told him that Malinda knew more about the affair than she cared to tell, and this was about all that Samuel knew.

Malinda Lucas was next sworn. She testified that she lived on the extension of Wylie street, near the bluff, where the man was found. On Saturday evening she had been down town making some purchases from a grocer and a butcher, and on her return home found Jennie Milligan, Sarah Claggett, her brother, James Murray, and two colored men there; there was no white man in the house. She got supper ready, and while she was washing some dishes a man opened the door of her house and said that some one had fallen over the bluff; she told Cal Black, and they both went out and looked over the bank, and then called Mrs. Eastly who brought a light. They found the man in an injured condition. The police then took charge of him. She did not know the man, had heard no fuss, and her opinion was that he had fallen over the bank and injured himself fatally.

Martha Gordon was next sworn. She testified that the deceased had been at Malinda's house all afternoon, that he had been drinking and had treated to all; Bill Willey and James Murray, both colored, were in the house; the witness had told the deceased to go home; he started out of the door and Murray and Willey followed after him but soon returned; Murray on his return, said "g—d d—n the luck to h—l," and then passed into the kitchen. The witness did not see Murray or Willey with any money that night. She had no idea of what Murray mean by the remark he made when he entered the house. The deceased had told the witness that that he was a German. On being questioned as to whether the witnesses had an understanding while in the lock-up, as to how they were going to swear before the Coroner's jury, Martha stated that Malinda had asked her to swear that "no white man had been in the house all day," but that she informed Malinda that she was going to swear to the truth. She had heard no conversation between Murray and Willey that would lead her to think that they had thrown the man over the bank; the man was very drunk when he was in the house.

Dr. Murdock and Dr. Arthurs were sworn. The former testified that he had been called to visit the deceased in the lock up; found him on a sofa in the Chief's office unable to speak, and was informed that the man had been in the same condition for several hours previous. He and Dr. Arthurs had made a *post mortem* examination of the remains of deceased, and had come to the conclusion that the deceased had been killed by a fall, which produced concussion of the brain. The wound found on the man's left temple gave evidence that it had not been made by an instrument. There was also an abrasion of the skin, showing that the deceased had been scratched by gravel or sharp stones. The wound on the temple was about an inch long.

Dr. Arthurs corroborated the statement of Dr. Murdock and announced that the stomach of the deceased had been preserved in case the jury entertained the opinion that deceased had been poisoned. Dr. Murdock objected to the expense of a chemical analysis of the stomach being made as the result of the wound on the head, in his opinion and also in that of Dr. Murdock, was enough to cause death.

James Murray was next sworn, and testified that he lived at Brownsville when at home. He had been in the city about a month, and had kept a barber's shop on Webster avenue. He was a brother of Melinda Lucas, and was at her house on Sunday night for supper. He noticed the deceased there in a drunken condition. When deceased left the house he said he would go for some whisky. This was the last witness seen of him until he was found on the hill side.

Sarah Claggett, Mrs. Eastly and others, were also examined, but could throw no light on the manner in which the unfortunate man came to his death.

The Coroner's jury, after a short conversation, ordered the discharge of the parties who had been summoned, and rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death accidentally.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending November 20, 1870:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, by Burn, 1; Consumption, 2; Croup, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Typhoid Fever, 1, Inflammation of the Brain, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 2; Inflammation of the Stomach, 2; Jaundice, 1; Marasmus, 2; Old Age, 1; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 4.

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 year	10	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	1	" 40 to 50	0
" 2 to 5	1	" 50 to 60	0
" 5 to 10	2	" 60 to 70	0
" 10 to 15	1	" 70 to 80	1
" 15 to 20	1	" 80 to 90	2
" 20 to 30	0	" 90 to 100	1

Males, 14; Females, 8; White, 21; Colored, 1; Total, 22.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard, & Co. New York.

A Pittsburgher Murdered.

Word was sent yesterday to the Coroner's office that a man named Newton had died suddenly on Magee street. He was a stone mason, and had worked in Charlestown, West Virginia, for some time. Having accumulated some three hundred dollars, he started home. He took passage on a small boat running to Gallipolis, paying his way through. He did not know what boat it was. He had with him the above amount of money, a silver watch worth eighty dollars, a chain worth ten dollars, and a carpet bag containing his tools, a pair of boots, and some clothing. The watch and the money, excepting seven dollars, he carried in an inside pocket of his shirt. Before reaching Gallipolis, the boat on which he was, landed at some small place, he did not know where, to take on coal. As it neared the landing, another boat going down the river attempted to run in ahead of it and in the contest for the chance of landing first, the boats collided with a severe shock. As soon as the landing had been made the Captain ordered all the men on the boat ashore, so that an inspection of the boat could be made, to see if any damage had been done. Mr. Newton described the crew as a very rough and vicious set of men. One man in particular seemed quite vicious, and seemed to watch Mr. Newton a good deal of the time. As Mr. N. was going off the gang plank, this man was close behind him. Just as he was about stepping to the ground, he received a severe blow behind the ear which felled him, partially insensible, to the ground. The other men all trampled over him while he lay there.

A last some man picked him up and threw him upon a bale of hay near by. There he became insensible and lay in that condition, he knew not how long. When he recovered his senses, he was suffering terribly. He found that he had been robbed of everything, save the seven dollars in his trowser's pocket. The pocket of his shirt had been torn out with all its contents. Some man discovered him here and placed him on a steamboat going to Wheeling. There he was placed in the Catholic Hospital, where he remained about a week. In his derangement, he managed to crawl out of the back door one day while his attendants were at devotions, and must have gone some distance. He was discovered lying insensible in the road, and was taken to the City Hospital, where he remained until he was brought home.

After reaching home he was attended by Dr. Rex. His terrible injuries, together with the exposuae to which he had been subjected at different times had completely shattered him, and resulted fatally. During almost all of the time he had been delirious.

Deceased was about forty-one years of age and leaves a wife and three children. The family have no relatives here, and are in destitute circumstances.

ANOTHER INQUEST.

Sudden Death of a Woman in Allegheny—Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Cynthia Album, who died suddenly on the previous evening at the house of Mrs. McCune. The following testimony was elicited:

Mrs. McCune sworn, said that "between seven and eight o'clock last evening, this woman came to my house; she said she had been ailing for four years. While she was able she worked; she had not lived with her husband for several years; her daughter lived in Tidioute; she never drank to my knowledge."

Minah Mossman, sworn: I have been acquainted with the deceased for five years; she has lived in alley back of Sterret's Row; I have called to see her frequently; I have carried her victuals often; she came here last night about about eight o,clock; Mrs. McCune and I brought her here; she requested me to come on Sunday morning and help her pack up, as she wanted to go to her daughters. There was no doctor called in until Dr. Hamilton came; I have seen her take a drink of gin, but she is not addicted to drink; she lives near Avery street.

Mrs. McCune, recalled—According to what my daughter said, there was a doctor called; I think my son-in-law was here when she died.

Dr. Hamilton, sworn—This lady, Mrs. McCune, came to my office last night and said that she had brought a lady into her house in a bad condition; that she had been sick some time, and that she would remove her to her house. She asked me to give her a prescription, or to come over and see her. I was engaged, and could not come at the time, but sent her a prescription. At eleven o'clock Mrs. McCune's son-in-law came for me; he thought she was dying. I came over and saw her, and found her dying. Her pulse was gone. I supposed that she would die in an hour, more or less. I examined her and found that her abdomen was very much enlarged with gas—"tympanotic." I saw no marks of violence to lead me to think that she had been foully dealt with.

Dr. Arthurs, sworn—Corroborated Dr. Hamilton's statement, except that he thought that had more attention been given the woman before being brought to Mrs. McWilliams she would have lived a short time longer.

The jury upon this testimony rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

A Morning Visit.

Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother, this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why Kate; you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate.—Oh yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here, ma sent me for a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish moss, for Blanc Mange Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

No Abatement in the Crowds.

There appears to be no cessation in the immense crowds which daily visit the great peremptory sale of new and fashionable dry goods, now being held by Messrs. Whiting & Co., at No. 61 Wood street. The present opportunity of securing the best of goods in the dry goods line, should be improved. Such bargains as Whiting & Co. are offering, have seldom, if ever, been approached in this city. The stock consists of standard English and American fabrics, embracing every feature in the way of dry goods, dress goods, domestics, linens, shawls, blankets and flannels. Our readers will readily understand the advantage of being present at these sales, which take place daily—morning, afternoon and evening,

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Chapped Hands.

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 62 Wood street:

GOLD	111⅛
United States 6s, 1881	113¾
" " 5-20s, 1862	107⅝
" " 5-20s, 1864	107
" " 5-20s, 1865	107
" " 10-40s	106⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	109⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	109⅝
Due Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Cy. Pa Idck	111⅛

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. In fact, prices have undergone no material change for some time. The excitement in the western markets in regard to grain and flour is dying away rapidly; it was a speculative movement and would not hold water; the result was, sombody got their fingers burned. Produce—The receipts were fair and sales were made to a moderate extent at current rates. Provisions—We can report a firm maket with a good demand; the stock of old meat has been reduced down to a very limited amount; new meat will now be the order of the day. One of the leading houses announces new sugar cured hams; other houses will no doubt soon have new meat for sale. Flour—The market was firm with a good trade demand; the receipts have increased since our last, 2,269 bbls having been received. The leading houses have a good supply on hand and are doing a good business at current rates. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are running to their full capacity. The competition among leading operators holds prices down to a low figure; consumers, however, have no objection so long as they receive the benefit; this is human nature all the world over. Groceries—The market was steady, although not very active; holders are evidently not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied and a fair amount of activity was perceptible; the receipts since our last were 1,289 barrels; the current rates were 2 50a300 for fair to good, and 3 25a3 50 for choice lots.

BUTTER—The market was dull; the supply being fully up with the demand. Prices have been weak, with a downward tendency, as are noted; sales, fresh roll, 28a30c; packed, sold at various prices; common, very dull.

BEESWAX—Steady, with regular sales at 36a38c.

BEANS—The market is well supplied, with fair receipts, and sales of small white at 2 00a2 60 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; consumers are not disposed to pay the rates demanded; we quote nominally, at 3 50a4 00 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Steady, but not very active; sales were made in a regular way at 5½a6½a7c per pound.

CHEESE—The receipts have increased, with a fair supply in the market; prices are steady, but unchanged; we can report sales as follows: Western Reserve, 14a14½c; Ohio Factory, 15a15½c; Goshen, 16¾a17c per pound; receipts, 496 boxes.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds; sales of Sackett's Belle berries at 18 00; eastern cultivated, 12 00a14 00 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market well supplied; prices are weak but no lower; sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 21c; for small lots, 23c.

CIDER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales were reported at 7a8 00 per bbl.

COAL—In good supply; sales of eastern Anthracite at 9a9 30 per ton, by the car load, delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet; prices have undergone no quotable change; sales of peaches, new crop, quarters, 8a9c; halves, 10a11c; apples, 7a8c; sliced 9a9½c; blackberries, 13a14c per lb.

EGGS—Supply light and market firm; 31a32c for fresh ones.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand. The receipts from the west being favorable for holders, besides the European war continues to look warlike; the tendency is evidently upward. The leading houses are well supplied with standard brands of Western and Southern flours. The mills, having a large stock of wheat on hand, are well pleased with the condition of affairs. The current rates were: Spring wheat, in bbls, 5 75a6 25; in sacks, 5 50a6 00; winter wheat, 6 75a7 00, in bbls, and 6 50a6 75, in sacks; fancy, 6 75a7 00. Receipts 2,260.

POTATOES—The market was firm, with a good demand, previous prices being steadily maintained; sales of choice peach blows at 90a95c; sweets, Jersey, 4a4 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair enquiry for most descriptions. The current rates were as follows: The receipts for some days have only been moderate. The mills are purchasing wheat at the following: Red winter, 1 15a1 18a1 20; white, 1 30a1 33a1 35 per bushel. Oats—Market quiet and prices are unchanged; we can report sales on the wharf and at the depot at 45a46½c; store, 48a50c. Corn—Is wanted; we can report sales by the car load at 65a66c; store, rates at the usual advance; these figures will soon increase the receipts; wild is still sold at 79a75c. Rye—Dull and neglected; holders, however, are not disposed to accept current prices; we quote nominally at 80a85c. Barley—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to this article; Spring, 80a90c; fall, 95ca1 00.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied; we can report sales from wagon at 10 00a14 00a16 00; baled, 12 00a14 00a16 00 per ton.

HOMINY—Is selling at 6 00 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1870.

REMARKS.—The crude market yesterday opened firm but closed weak. In the meantime a number of lots changed hands most of which were for future delivery; prices that were current in the forenoon were maintained until the close. There was a falling off in the demand.

CRUDE.

The sales since our last foot up as follows:

3,000 bbls s o November	93⅝c
1,000 bbls s o December	9⅝c
1,000 bbls s s all year	9⅝c
1,000 bbls s o all year	9⅝c
1,000 bbls s o all year	9⅝c
1,000 bbls s o all year	9c
2,000 bbls first 5 months 1871	9c
1,000 bbls spot	9⅜c

The market, although firm, was not active. The nominal rates were: Spot or November, 9⅜c; December, 9c; seller's option, all year, 9⅛c; first six months, 1871, 9c; buyer's option, first six months, 1871, 10¼c.

REFINED.

The market was a dull one, although during the forenoon there was some enquiry. We continue to quote as follows: Spot, or last half of November, 23¼a23¾c; deliverable, 23 to 23⅞c; April, May and June, 23¾c; January to February 22¾c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls January to February 22¾c

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—At the closing of the market on the 21st, crude in bulk was selling slowly at easier prices; we quote at 12¼c asked and 12c bid. Refined was depressed; sales at 23a23¼c. Philadelphia delivery was strong; we quote at 23¼c up to the 23d, 23⅞ up to the 25th, and 23¾c for the balance of the month.

OIL CITY—The market is quiet. We quote nominally 3 20 for irrespective, and 3 40 for 46 gravity on Lower Creek; 3 45a5 50 at Oil City. Heavy oil 10a12½c higher.

TITUSVILLE—There was but a moderate amount of activity upon the creek today, and prices remained unchanged from those of yesterday.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Upper Creek	2 97½
2,100 bbls Upper Creek	2 95
1,000 bbls Upper Creek	3 00
1,000 bbls Rouseville	3 20
1,000 bbls Pet. Centre	3 20
2,000 bbls Lower Creek	3 20
1,500 bbls Lower Creek, H. G	3 35
170 bbls Lower Creek, H. G	3 35

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST,
SATRUDAY, Nov. 19, 1870.

REMARKS—The run of cattle and sheep for the past three days was not up to the average; that of hogs, however, was large, and many sales were made. There were several packers in the market, among whom we noticed E. H. Meyers, who purchased close upon one thousand, and will at once commence to slaughter them. Cattle and sheep sold lower, whilst sheep went at previous prices. We give the closing rates of the market as furnished by a leading dealer in stock:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 6 50a7; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 5 50a6; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5a5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 50a4; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 25a4 75.

HOGS.

Extra Philadelphia, 7 00a7 78; good to prime New York, 180 to 200 lbs 6 75a7 00; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs and light stock hogs, 30 to 100 lbs, not quotable.

SHEEP.

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4½a5c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., 3½a4c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., 3a3½c; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50ca1 00.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. C. B. Martin, yardmaster, reports the following as the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules received at the yards for the week:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	220	Hogs	6
Sheep	65	Mules	225
Horses	5		
Total			522

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Flour closed dull; favor shipping grades, extras 5 70a590, Wheat steady, limited, export demand 133a134½; new spring 140a143 for winter, red and amber. rye quiet and unchanges. Oats very firm with fair demand 62½a63 for western and 63½ for Ohio, Corn scarce and firm at 92a94 for old and 89a90 for new. Pork rather active. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Lard active at 13¾. Eggs moderate at 32a33 for fresh.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—Cotton firm: middling, 15½c. Flour dull and declined: family, 5 60a5 85. Wheat dull and lower at 1 15. Corn firm, 50c. Rye dull, 78a80c. Oats firm, 41a42c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries steady. Oils unchanged. Eggs advanced, 32a33c. Butter steady. Cheese ditto. Clover seed dull and unchanged, 9¼a9¾c. Timothy seed quiet and weak at 4 85. Flax seed ditto, 1 80a1 85. Pork dull and declined, 20 00. Lard excited and higher; prime steam, 12c. Bulk meats dull with no demand. Hogs opened firm and closed dull: opening at 6 50a6 55, closing dull; receipts 7,600. Green meats; 6a6¼c shoulders; 8¾a9c sides; 11a11½c hams, closing dull. Cattle dull and declined 25c; all grades extremes, 1 75a6 25. Whisky in fair demand and advanced, closing at 83a84c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 111½. Exchange dull, 1-16 discount.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour—an advance asked but none established; superfine winter, 4 25; extra winter, 4 50a5 00; double extra, 5 00a5 25. Wheat—Spring 3c lower; winter lower and irregular: No 2 spring, 1 05; No 2 red winter, 1 25a1 27; No 1 red winter 1 35a1 37. Corn dull, unsettled and lower; 62a68c. Oats easier at 42a45c. Barley firm at 85a1 10. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68a70c. Whisky steady at 85c. Tobacco irregular. Hemp held at 2 40a2 50, undressed. Bagging retailing at 28½c. Provisions easier—pork, 20 00; bulk shoulders, 8¼c; bulk sides, clear rib, 11½c; do clear, 12½; bacon shoulders, 13½c; sides, clear rib, 18½c. Lard, lower; retailing at 12½a12¾c. Cattle, dull at 4 50a5 50. Hogs, firm at 5 75a6 35.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and lower. Wheat—No 2 spring fairly active, closing at 1 03¼a1 04½. This afternoon the market was unchanged and active at 1 04a1 04½. Corn quiet and weak and ½a1c lower, closing at 64c for No 2 mixed. This afternoon the market was nominally 63c. Oats—Demand light, but firm, closing at 41c for No 2. Rye dull and declined 1c at 72c for No 2. Barley dull and declined 5½a6c; No 2, 77c. Highwines steady at 83c for wood and 84c for iron. Mess pork dull and declined 25a50c. Lard ¼a½c lower. Live hogs dull and weak at 6 30a6 85. Cattle dull at 3 75a6 75.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, November 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, 1 04½; No. 2, 1 03. Corn steady; rejected, 56c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 45c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 72c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, 79c. Hogs, dull and nominal at 6 50a6 75.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, November 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping, 4c lower; No 1 Red Winter, 1 21. Corn steady; new shelled, 62c. Oats dull and lower; 1 car, 48c. Petroleum quiet; crude, 9 00; refined, dull at 20c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, November 22.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 6a7c; No 3 white Wabash, 1 28; amber Michigan, 1 16; No 1 red Wabash, 1 20½; No. 2, 1 16. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 1, 68c; No. 2, 66c; new high mixed, 61c; new low mixed and new white, 59c; new yellow, 87c. Oats dull and declined 2c; No 1 and Michigan, 46c. Clover seed steady at 5 45. Freights dull but unchanged.

MARRIED.

PERRY—THAW—At Trinity Church, Washington city, on Tuesday evening, November 15th, by the Rev. T. G. Addison, R. ROSS PERRY to Miss MARY CALLIE THAW. No cards.

KELLY—BRADLEY—On Thursday, Nov. 17, at St. Peter's Church, Allegheny, by Rev. J. Cosgrave, JOHN T. KELLY and ANNIE C. BRADLEY. No cards.

ROLFE—DAVIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, South Pittsburgh, on Thursday, November 17, by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, E. W. ROLFE and LIBBIE, daughter of E. W. Davis, Esq., of this city.

FETTERMAN—McELROY—On Thursday, November 17th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Woodville, Pa., by the Rev. J. C. Boyd, LELIA, youngest daughter of James M. McElroy, and CHAS. S. FETTERMAN, of this city. No cards.

DUNN—DUNLAP—On Thursday, November 17th, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Bridgewater, Pa., by the Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Mr. W. J. DUNN and Miss MARY A. DUNLAP.

FRY—CAMPBELL—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bridgewater, Pa., on Tuesday, November 15th, by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, GEORGE W. FRY and CLARA E. CAMPBELL. No cards.

DYER—RAY—At the residence of the bride's parents, Allegheny city, on Thursday evening, November 17th, by the Rev. Joseph Kerr, JOHN C. DYER, of Birmingham, and JENNIE A., daughter of Thomas Ray, of Allegheny city.

DAVISON—TORRENS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Torrens station, Twenty-first ward, on Thursday evening, November 17, by the Rev. James S. Hawk, Mr. JOHN S. DAVISON to Miss LIZZIE L. TORRENS, both of the city of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

RAY—November 20th, at 11 p. m., JANE, wife of Robert Ray, in the 54th year of her age.

ECKER—On Sunday evening, November 20th, at 9½ o'clock, MINNIE, second daughter of James and Lizzie Ecker, aged 3 years 2 mos. and 10 days.

BEECHEY—On Saturday evening, November 19, at eleven o'clock, at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Allegheny, THOMAS BEECHY, in the sixty-first year of his age.

McGIVERN—At the residence of her brother-in-law, H. J. Berg, Butler, Pa., on Saturday, Nov. 19th, at eleven o'clock p. m., Mrs. LOUISA E. McGIVERN, in the 42d year of her age.

BAKER—On Wednesday evening, November 16, at eleven o'clock, GEORGE THOMAS BAKER, only son of Thos. W. and Ellen Baker, aged 15 mo.

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